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## DENMARK VERSUS GERMANY.

LORD RUSSELL has written another letter to Denmark to say that he did not mean anything by his former epistle recommending that ancient monarchy to commit an act of "happy dispatch" and dismember itself for the benefit of Germany. The arrival of Lord Russell's communication must have been almost simultaneous with that of Princess Alexandra, in whose honour we read that the streets of Copenhagen were hung with Scandinavian and English flags. It is most unfortunate that the first blow struck by a neutral Power at Denmark since the beginning of the Schleswig-Holstein dispute should have come from England, which has the best reasons for desiring that the two maritime nations of the Baltic should maintain their independence without any interference, either from Russia on the one side or from Prussia on the other. We find ourselves joined with strange associates, it is true, in the policy we have hitherto pursued towards Germany and towards Denmark in this Schleswig-Holstein affair—a policy from which no departure had been made until Lord Russell wrote the unfortunate letter which he has now virtually retracted. Russia and France are both on our side, and, judging from this alone, it might seem, at a first glance, that our sympathies ought to be with the Germans, who are often regarded—on false ethnological grounds, and perhaps also because Blucher

helped us to beat the French at Waterloo—as our natural allies.

Our sympathies were not with the Germans, however, when Prussia and Austria took part in the dismemberment of Poland; nor when they joined Napoleon's European league against England, to which they remained bound until the French reverses in Russia gave them an opportunity of rising treacherously against their enfeebled master and ally; nor when they united with Russia to destroy the independence of Cracow; nor when, from fear of Nicholas, they abstained even from expressing an opinion as to the justice of the Crimean War, undertaken solely to resist the encroachments of Russia; nor, recently, when Austria was fighting against the Italians, with all Germany wishing her success. If we are of opinion that the Italians, the Hungarians, and the Poles have been cruelly treated, and are cruelly treated now (which recent accounts from Venetia, Hungary, and Poland prove to be the case), we cannot have any high esteem for the Powers under whose Governments these cruelties are perpetrated. Nor are we inclined to separate the Governments, either of Austria or of Prussia, from the people; for, as a general principle, nations are worthy of their rulers. If subjects cannot be looked upon as answerable for the acts of despotism committed by their Sovereign, they may at least be regarded as guilty of culpable

negligence, indolence, or cowardice, in allowing themselves to be governed under a system which allows the ruling Power to act in an irresponsible manner.

We cannot understand, then, why we should sympathise with the German Powers, or in any manner mix ourselves up with their politics except to oppose them. It is vain for Germans to tell us that we are brothers, that we are members of the same family, that we are all of the same Teutonic stock, and so on. We do not *feel* the relationship. We cannot admit that we are bound by any ties of affinity to the police-masters of Berlin. We cannot accept Count Bismark von Schönhausen as our uncle, however noble he may be in a purely heraldic sense; nor can we be persuaded that General Haynau was our cousin, no matter how many degrees removed. Of course, in an ethnological point of view, we *are* related to the Germans. So, in a remoter degree, are all the European races; so, in a still more remote degree, are all the sons of Japhet related to all the sons of Ham, though hitherto they have not shown themselves very proud of the connection. On the other hand, we have grown up for centuries under a political system entirely different from any that has been known in Germany since the formation of regular governments in that land, and which differs essentially from those of Austria and Prussia even now, when both these monarchies are, nominally, of the



THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.—DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF MANCHESTER WORK AT THE SOHO BAZAAR, LONDON.—SEE PAGE 515.



constitutional pattern. They possess what may be called fine-weather Constitutions. As soon as a political storm is seen to be brewing, the Sovereign takes them in. In reality, the power of the Monarch is no more limited in Prussia than it is in France, while in the Austrian empire it has not even the appearance of a counterpoise either in Hungary or in Venetia.

The recent setting aside of the decision of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies in the matter of the Budget ought not to be regarded as an exceptional act, for it is one which, from the nature of the Prussian Constitution, the King may commit with impunity as often as he pleases. Even if he were to drive the middle and lower classes to resistance, which, from their inherited habits of submission they are not likely to attempt, he would still have the whole of the nobility on his side, and an army in which all the officers of superior rank, and a great majority of the subalterns, are nobles. The so-called "constitutional" struggle now going on in Prussia is not a struggle between the King and his Parliament, but between the King, supported by the Upper House of Parliament, the Government officials, the landed proprietors of the nobles, and the troops, on one side, and the Lower House of Parliament, supported by the professional and commercial classes, on the other. The King need not fear the result of such a contest as this. What he would really have cause to dread—unless he were prepared to do his duty honestly to the nation—would be a union of the upper and middle classes to obtain a Parliamentary system resembling that of England. This he knows to be out of the question as long as a class of privileged nobles is kept up in Prussia. When the nobility—that is to say, not the heads of illustrious houses, nor the members of the Upper Chamber, but all the descendants of the old feudal landowners—are themselves exempted from paying taxes, does it matter to them whether the taxation imposed on the rest of the population be light or heavy? Indeed, the heavier the better, for there will then be more money to spend on the army, in which the commissions are looked upon as the natural perquisites of this indigent, selfish, and inglorious order.

All classes are, it is true, represented in the Prussian Chambers; but the nation being divided into two camps, nobles and plebeians, the Parliament is divided in a similar manner; and instead of the two Houses working together harmoniously, as they do generally in England, they are always in opposition. They have different interests and a different policy. The nobles join with the King in demanding unlawful imposts from the people, and the King joins with them in declaring that they shall pay no imposts at all.

Without returning, then, to the political details of the dispute between Denmark and Germany, with Prussia at its head, we may safely say that our general sympathies ought to be with the former, where the principles of free Government are really carried out, and not with the latter, where they merely serve as a cloak to despotism.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

Ever since the postponement of the ceremony of the opening of the Boulevard Prince Eugène rumours have been current, not only in France, but in foreign countries, of plots and conspiracies against the Emperor, and even of a direct attempt on his person. These rumours have hitherto generally been treated as without foundation, but some of the French provincial papers now contain a statement that, if correct, shows that after all there is some truth in them. The statement is to the effect that twenty Italians, who were arrested and taken to Mazas about a fortnight ago, have undergone an examination before the Juge d'Instruction, and that important revelations are likely to be made.

The most alarming accounts relating to the Mexican expedition have been in circulation in Paris. It was said that General Forey was unable to go forward, owing to the severe losses he had sustained by fever and other causes, and had demanded a reinforcement of 20,000 men. An analysis of General Forey's despatches, however, seems to indicate that these rumours are unfounded.

The Imperial Court of Douai has confirmed the sentence of one month's imprisonment and a fine passed upon M. Mirès by the Court of First Instance.

### SPAIN.

The Spanish Cortes were opened on Monday by the Queen in person. Her Majesty expressed a profound sympathy with the Pope, who just now, she declared, "is subject to so many tribulations." Regarding the Mexican question the Queen merely expressed a hope that the difficulties raised by the discussion between the Count de Reuss (General Prim) and the French Government, in reference to the execution of the Treaty of London, may find a satisfactory solution. The Queen, it may be incidentally remarked, is said to regard the Count de Reuss at present with much favour, and to have even shown an inclination to treat him with especial marks of honour. The Queen concluded her speech by expressing her satisfaction at the enthusiastic reception everywhere accorded to her during her recent journey through the provinces.

### ITALY.

After a debate of upwards of a week in the Italian Chamber on the conduct of the Government, the Rattazzi Cabinet has resigned, rather than encounter a direct vote of want of confidence, which was certain to have been passed upon them. Two attempts to form a Cabinet having failed; it is now announced that Signor Cassinis, formerly Minister of Justice, is said to have accepted the task of constructing the new Administration. The *Monarchia Nazionale* gives a list which it describes as likely to be that of the forthcoming Ministry. This list names the Marquis de Villamarina as Foreign Minister; Cassinis, Minister of the Interior; Teccino, now President of the Chamber, Minister of Justice; Pettit to retain the portfolio of the War Department; Jacini to superintend the Public Works, and Loago the Marine. This combination, however, has also broken down, and Signor Posolesi, Prefect of Turin, has since undertaken to form a Cabinet. There were rumours in circulation that Cialdini would be intrusted with the duty of forming a Government, but merely as a sort of *ad interim* expedient, Cialdini being no statesman, and having no pretensions whatever to political capacity. Some Italian journals have been strongly advocating the formation of a merely administrative Cabinet for the present, composed simply of good business men, having no political influence and exciting no party feelings. Signor Rattazzi, in formally announcing his resignation to the Chamber, defended the conduct of himself and his Ministers, and promised that he would support his successors, whoever they might be, in their efforts to reconcile the various political parties and to work out the policy on which the representatives of the nation should decide.

### DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The following despatch has been addressed by Earl Russell to our Minister at Copenhagen, in answer to one from the Danish Government replying to the noble Lord's late letter on the subject of the Dano-Germanic Duchies:—

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. PAGET.

Foreign Office, Nov. 20.

Sir, Since my conversation with M. de Bille, related in my despatch of the 11th ultimo, that Minister has placed in my hands the copy of a despatch addressed to him by M. Hall, of the date of the 15th ultimo. I am sorry to see by that despatch (of which I enclose a copy) that the Danish Government show a strong repugnance to the adoption of the counsels given them by her Majesty's Government. I am persuaded that the Danish Government have not sufficiently reflected on the evils of their present position, and have exaggerated to themselves the consequences which they think would follow their consent to the plan of arrangement sketched out by her Majesty's Government. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, are desirous, with a view to the maintenance of the Danish monarchy, and not to its dismemberment or its subversion, to point out more fully the obligations of the King of Denmark, and the means of fulfilling them.

It will not be denied that the King of Denmark holds the duchy of Holstein as Duke of Holstein, and Lauenburg as Duke of Lauenburg, and that in both capacities he is a member of the German Confederation, bound by its laws, and amenable to the authorities constituted by the Federal Act. Neither can it be denied that, as Duke of Schleswig, the King of Denmark is bound to Austria and Prussia, and to the German Confederation collectively, as Sovereign States of Europe, by certain promises made in 1811, and which as M. Hall reminds me I have always stated his Danish Majesty is bound in honour to fulfil.

Such being the position and such the obligations of the King of Denmark, I feel sure that M. Hall will agree with me when I say that no argument *ad hoc* can be allowed to prevail against these positive stipulations and honourable engagements. It will not be enough to say that, by the arrangement which has been proposed, the march of the Danish Government will be retarded; and that it is difficult to obtain the sanction of Holstein to measures which the Danish Ministers think expedient. Considerations of this kind must yield to the demands of justice, and to the good faith due from a Prince towards those with whom he has contracted engagements.

Taking, then, these obligations in this order, I must remind M. Hall that her Majesty's Government have always declined to give an opinion upon matters belonging to the competence of the German Confederation. Speaking very generally, her Majesty's Government see nothing unreasonable in a demand that no taxes should be imposed, and no laws should be binding on Holstein which have not obtained the consent of the people of that duchy, represented in the States thereof. But, on the other hand, when M. Hall declares that the Danish Government are ready to accede to the demands of the Diet in regard to Holstein, "whatever dangers to the integrity of the monarchy that concession may involve, if this eventual position of Holstein can be defined in such a manner that the rest of the monarchy should not be reduced to a constant dependence on Germany, and if by this sacrifice our relations with the Confederation might be re-established on a permanent basis," the principle thus stated has the cordial assent and approbation of her Majesty's Government.

Before I go further, I must ask you to state to M. Hall that it is with great satisfaction I find that, as regards Holstein and Lauenburg, no difference of principle will prevent the adoption of the views set forth in my despatch of the 21st of September. The differences, if any, will rather be on questions of detail.

We come next to the question of Schleswig, the real obstacle to a final and solid arrangement. Upon this subject, also, there is little difference between her Majesty's Government and the Government of Denmark as to general principles. M. Hall does not disavow the two principal articles of the declaration made by the King of Denmark, by which, in substance, he assured his people of the Duchy of Schleswig that that duchy should not be incorporated with Denmark, and that his Schleswig subjects of German origin should be placed on an equality with those of Danish origin. M. Hall, I say, does not deny either the existence or the validity of these promises, but he maintains that they have been fulfilled.

M. Hall's words are—"The intentions with respect to this duchy—viz., Schleswig—which the King had spontaneously expressed at the time, the engagement of honour, to use the term employed by Lord Russell, which the King had taken, were immediately and conscientiously fulfilled by him." The question is thus converted into one of fact. The Cabinet of Berlin and the Germans generally have maintained that these engagements have not been fulfilled.

Some time ago a British agent, acquainted with the country and with the language, was sent into Schleswig to ascertain on which side the truth lay. His report, which was very detailed and appeared very trustworthy, was to the effect that the inhabitants of Schleswig did not wish to change masters, that they were loyal to the Crown of Denmark, but that in many places the German inhabitants complained that they were obliged to attend Church service in Danish; to send their children to schools where the teaching is in Danish; and that before their children could receive the rite of confirmation they are obliged to undergo an examination in the Danish language.

When I reported these complaints the Danish Government replied that the parents might employ private tutors, and that their children might receive the rite of confirmation in German, although the examination must be in Danish. These replies appeared to her Majesty's Government to be insufficient and illusory. Among other instances, I reported, from information I had received, that the inhabitants of Schleswig were not allowed to sign more than three names to one petition; and that the liberty of the press, which exists to the fullest extent in Denmark, is not allowed in Schleswig. When these restrictions were mentioned to the Danish Minister in London he did not deny the truth of these allegations, but justified them by urging the necessity of counteracting German aggressive agitation.

It has been my duty repeatedly to advise the Danish Government to remedy the grievances of Schleswig, to fulfil completely all the promises of the King on this matter, and thus to take away all pretext for German intervention. In these representations her Majesty's Government have acted in concert with the Governments of France and Russia; but these three powerful and friendly Governments have seen their advice neglected, and the oppressions and inequalities complained of but little abated. It has become necessary, therefore, to consider and select some other course.

Such being the case, there are various courses to pursue:—1. To allow the present state of uneasiness and danger to continue till it ends in some violent explosion. 2. To adopt a common Constitution, in which the German element would have more weight than mere numbers would give it. 3. To divide Schleswig into two parts, of which one to be German, and closely connected with Holstein; and the other to be Danish, and to be incorporated with Denmark. 4. To adopt a plan framed upon the basis which I have suggested.

The last of these courses appears to her Majesty's Government the most favourable to the integrity and independence of Denmark, and, therefore, most in accordance with the treaty of London.

### RUSSIA AND POLAND.

A decree has been published ordering that the price of specie, as recognised by the Government, is to be gradually lowered in such a manner that the premium will be only three per cent on the 1st of July, 1863.

The Marquis de Wielopolski is to be appointed President of the Council. The administration of the Polish Customs is to be declared independent of the Imperial authorities, and to be incorporated with the Polish Ministry of Finance. A Customs Union is to be established between Russia and Poland. The Government has offered the presidency of the Bank of Poland to M. Alexander Laski, a partner in the banking-house of Fraukel.

### MEXICO.

Advices received from Vera Cruz to Nov. 1 state that General Forey had arrived at Orizaba. Fourteen thousand French troops had landed at Vera Cruz. The Mexican Congress assembled on the 20th of October. The Message delivered by President Juarez on the occasion was very defiant in tone. The Mexicans were making great preparations to defend Puebla and the road to the capital. It was supposed that Almonte would leave the country, nobody being inclined to defend him.

It was reported that 5000 French troops were to occupy Tampico. One man-of-war and several transports and merchant-vessels had been wrecked on the coast of Mexico, with great loss of life.

### GREECE.

Greece and Prince Alfred will form the absorbing topic of European politics. A despatch from Corfu announces that demonstrations in favour of Prince Alfred have taken place at Athens and the Piræus. Shouts of "Long live Alfred, King of the Greeks!" were raised; and the telegram adds, "Prince Alfred has been regularly proclaimed King." The portraits of Prince Alfred, Queen Victoria, the Emperor Napoleon, and the Czar were exhibited and received with cheers. At Lania, on the Turkish frontier, the people, the army, and even the public authorities went so far, it is said, as to proclaim Prince Alfred King of Greece, and a salute of 100 guns was fired on the occasion. The *Coburg Gazette*, which, as the Government organ of Prince Alfred's hereditary realm claims some importance, declares itself authorised to deny that the Prince is a candidate for the Greek throne. But this really amounts to nothing, as nobody ever supposed Prince Alfred to be advancing any claim. The *Journal* of 22,

*Petersbourg* makes a somewhat important statement to the effect that Russia is determined on having the London protocol maintained in the sense which would still exclude all members of the families of the three protecting Powers. The feeling in Paris is still strongly against any candidature of an English Prince; and we do not know that the general tone of public opinion in London is of a very different character. According to accounts from Paris, however, the whole matter is settled, so far as Prince Alfred is concerned, the following agreement having been come to:—England renounces the candidature of Prince Alfred, Russia at the same time engaging not to accept the crown for the Prince of Leuchtenberg, should he be elected King by the Greek people. It is scarcely necessary for England, however, to renounce a so-called candidature, that never existed and was never desired.

### THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

After a consultation between General Halleck and General Burnside it was considered advisable to abandon the advance to Richmond via Warrenton and Gordonsville, and to adopt Acquia Creek and Fredericksburg as the base. Accordingly the movement was commenced on the 15th. Warrenton was evacuated, and the army fell back on Fredericksburg and Acquia Creek. General Burnside had issued an order dividing the army into three grand divisions, to be commanded by Generals Sumner, Franklin, and Hooker; and a reserve corps under General Sigel. News to the 22nd ult. states that very important movements were subsequently being made by the contending armies in Virginia. The Federals had occupied the north side of the Rappahannock, which they had made no attempt to cross, and the Confederates were on the south side, and occupied the very positions the Federals had lately evacuated. The Confederates still held Fredericksburg, and General Longstreet was encamped before it, and a battle for possession of the city was expected shortly. The municipality of the city had refused to surrender it at the summons of General Sumner. The Confederates were also planting batteries along the south side of the Rappahannock to prevent the Federals from crossing. The Confederates were making movements in the neighbourhood of Harper's Ferry, whilst the movements of General "Stonewall" Jackson remained mysterious as ever. The *New York Herald* expresses fears lest, while efforts were being made to capture Richmond, Washington should be taken by the enemy. The Monitor had left the Potomac, it was supposed for the James River, to co-operate with the land forces against Richmond. There had been heavy rains during a whole week. The storm had extended over the whole North, and as far south as Virginia. The Potomac was no longer fordable at any place above Harper's Ferry.

A brisk encounter is reported between the Federal and Confederate gun-boats in Louisiana, in which both parties suffered considerably. The Southerners had repulsed an attack on St. Mary's, Georgia, by the Federals. The Federal expedition from New Orleans had entered Thibodeaux without opposition. The Federals had also occupied Holly Springs, Mississippi, and were expected to make an attack on Vicksburg, which the Confederates were preparing to defend.

It is stated in the Republican journals that the President, in his forthcoming Message to Congress, will reiterate and renege his emancipation policy, both as regards slavery in the Border States and the liberation of the slaves in all States that may be in rebellion on the 1st of January.

General McClellan had arrived at New York. He was serenaded at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and made an unimportant speech to a large concourse of people, amid much enthusiasm. Some officers belonging to his staff, who had been arrested for being absent from the camp without leave, had subsequently been liberated.

The *New York Times*, in reference to the doings of the Alabama, says:—"The time will come when America will enforce reparation from England for the Alabama's depredations. The most effective cure for sectional heartburnings will be a foreign war for a year or two. England has done all she can to break down America in her day of agony, and America will hate England for it till the last American now living goes to his grave."

An independent organisation of bankers and brokers has been formed in New York for establishing an open Stock Exchange on the plan of the Paris Bourse. The total amount of bids for the 13,000,000 dollar loan was 30,000,000 dollars. The loan was taken at an average premium of over 3 per cent.

The Southern journals estimate the Confederate loss by disease and battles within the last ten months at 75,000 men.

It is rumoured that President Davis had offered a million bales of cotton for sale at 7½c. a pound, payable in gold. He agrees to give permission for its shipment, the buyers to arrange with the United States' Government as to exemption from seizure on the high seas. European capitalists are said to have purchased at Richmond four millions of the Confederate Bonds, with exchange at 90.

#### THE BATTLE OF CORINTH.

The report of General Rosecranz on the late battle of Corinth has been published. He summarises the results of the battle as follows:—

We fought the combined rebel force of Mississippi, commanded by Van Dorn, Price, Lovell, Villipine, and Rust in person, numbering, according to their own authority, 38,000 men. We signally defeated them with little more than half their numbers, and they fled, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. The enemy's loss in killed was 1423 officers and men; their loss in wounded, taking the general average, amounts to 5322. We took 2248 prisoners, among whom are 137 field officers, captains, and subalterns—representing 53 regiments of infantry, 16 regiments of cavalry, 13 batteries of artillery, and 7 battalions—making 90 regiments, 6 battalions, and 18 batteries, besides separate companies. We took also 14 stands of colours, 2 pieces of artillery, 3200 stands of arms, 4500 rounds of ammunition, and a large lot of accoutrements. The enemy blew up several wagons between Corinth and Chewalla, and beyond many ammunition-wagons and carriages were destroyed, and the ground was strewn with tents, officers' mess-chests, and small arms. We pursued them forty miles in force and sixty miles with cavalry. Our loss was only 315 killed, 1842 wounded, and 232 prisoners and missing. It was said that the enemy was so demoralised and alarmed at our advance that they set fire to the stores at Tupelo, but, finding that we were not close upon them, extinguished the fire and removed the public stores, except two carloads of bacon which they destroyed.

#### DEMOCRATIC NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

The *New York Tribune* contains the following statements respecting certain alleged negotiations for a peace:—

We are credibly informed that clandestine negotiations have been opened between certain Democratic leaders in this city and the head traitors at Richmond, looking to a "reconstruction" on the following basis:—

1. The States now in rebellion are to elect members to the present Congress, who are to present themselves at Washington and claim seats in said Congress on or before the 1st day of January next. The members so chosen are to be fully in the rebel interests, but are not to be persons who have so conspicuously participated in active treason as to be liable to conviction as traitors within the strict definition of the Federal Constitution.

2. The House being so filled will at once have a conjoint Conservative and Rebel majority, who will proceed to notify the President that the rebellion is substantially ended; that the rebel States are all duly represented in the House; that, consequently, his proclamation of freedom is null and void, and slavery fully under the protection of the Constitution.

3. Congress, thus reconstituted, is to proceed forthwith to repeal all Acts bearing hard upon the traitors of the last two years, and to pass such others as may be necessary to secure perfect immunity and impunity to them all.

4. A convention of the States is to be called, wherein the united "Conservative," Democratic, and rebel strength is expected to be overwhelming, and is to be pledged beforehand to make whatever changes in the Constitution the slaveholding and slave-dealing interests may deem essential to their own future security and permanent well-being.

These are in substance the conditions forwarded from this city to Richmond by the first envoy; but we do not learn that they were accepted. On the contrary, we understand they were not, the rebel chiefs still insisting on disunion as the basis of peace, but not absolutely closing the door against further negotiation. And, according to our informant, a second embassy from our "Conservatives" is now in Richmond, or is well on its way thither. Hence we may expect to hear further within a few days.

#### PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

"It is certain," says one of the journals which have most strenuously supported the President in his Abolitionist policy, and which have at the same time been most conspicuous for their hostility to General McClellan, "that President Lincoln has resolved to risk



everything upon the most vigorous prosecution of the war. If he fails, the war fails, and the Union perishes. He cannot but fail if the public heart turn against him." Any one who mixes with the people, and does not take his opinions from the miserable cuckoos that pretend to represent the public feeling in this country, cannot but see that the heart of the nation no longer beats warmly in support of the President. Six months ago no man was so popular. His honesty was believed to be so great and so pure that it was held sacrosanct to doubt it. His sagacity was considered to be alike so rough and so solid that all the arrowy missiles of detraction fell powerless against the rocklike mass. Such considerate and merciful allowance was made for the unparalleled difficulties of his position that the man was either thought to be without heart or to have a heart like the nether millstone, who dared to breathe any word of adverse criticism that might tend to increase them. Every possible excuse was made for his mistakes and shortcomings. Even when it became too palpable for denial that his head was not equal to the emergencies of his task, every one asserted that his heart was right, while some few were fain to believe that, if he could have been allowed to act without the embarrassment of Ministers and the burden of Congress, and entirely on the bent of his own mind without extraneous influences, he would have made straight all that was crooked, evolved light out of darkness, and turned defeat into victory. These feelings have ceased to exist. The respect paid to Mr. Lincoln is no longer for the individual, but for the office. Thousands support the President who wish that a stronger man were in the place; and were his term of office at an end to-day, and were he a second time a candidate for the presidency, there are, perhaps, not five thousand people in the whole length and breadth of the Union who would record their votes in his favour.—*New York Letter.*

## PRESIDENT DAVIS.

The President is one of those calm, firm, and undemonstrative men, inclining to reticence, but, if interested, easily led on to animated conversation, who belong to a type which, strange to say, seems to abound in the South, and is at variance with the imputed impulsiveness of these children of the sun. In many interviews with Northern men of mark it has never been my fortune to encounter one whose mind was not made in the same mould with that of his fellows, who had not travelled along the same macadamised road of learning along which, though pursuing it to different lengths, the 20,000,000 of the North undeviatingly advance. An interview with President Davis reveals to you an American with striking originality, whose mind has made its own road as it journeyed, who has thoughtfully profited by his own experiences and got beyond the set phrases and the primers which circumscribe vigour and reach of thought. Each word is slow, weighty, and luminous; the countenance and voice agreeable and convincing, the mouth one of the firmest that ever were set in mortal head. The President looks spare and worn, but speaks cheerfully of his health. There is nothing to justify the repeated allegations of Northern papers that he is physically at his last gasp. *Letter from Richmond.*

## CHARLESTON HARBOUR.

We are kept in considerable excitement about vessels running the blockade of the harbour of Charleston, and I will here mention a very curious fact. I suppose I have been in and over the Charleston bar hundreds of times, in all weathers. It was always a nuisance. If in a vessel drawing over 10ft, you had to wait until exact high water, and then you rarely found over 15ft, to 16ft, on the bar. The Goodwin Sands are not more treacherous than those on the Charleston bar. Well, what does President Lincoln? At a very heavy expense he orders vessels filled with granite to be sunk in the main channel, where there never was 17ft. of water at high or any other tide. The result is astounding. The Cooper and the Ashley Rivers, which there pass to the sea on each side of Charleston city and out over the bar, have swept out a ship-channel, in no place under 30ft. deep, and in some places there is 50ft. water where were only 16ft. before the vessels were sunk. When peace comes Charleston harbour will be one of the finest in the Southern States. "Man proposes but God disposes." From nearly round Charleston the water in a channel of 30ft. will make her the second city in the United States in a few years. I have my information from a source that cannot be doubted by me.—*Manhattan.*

## THE NEGRO QUESTION.

The scheme of the President for the expatriation of the negro race in the South as well as the North has not hitherto found much favour except in Massachusetts, which detest negro slavery and the negro himself with an equal amount of detestation. But an unexpected supporter of the project has arisen in one of the ablest Abolition journals of the city, which asserts that the negroes are to be driven out of the land as the Red Indians have been, and that if it had not been for the preserving care of the slaveholders of the South this desirable result might long ago have been accomplished. The exact words are—"As the Indians were crowded westward and out of our bounds by the irresistible advance of the white man, so will the blacks be whenever that powerful protective system with which the slaveholders have guarded them is removed. It is the destiny of the free white working men of this country to possess it; the efforts of the slaveholders have hitherto robbed them of one-half of it—the richest, fairest half—and devoted it to blacks. It is the slaveholders who have preserved the negro race among us; it is the slaveholders who have increased the blacks from 700,000 in 1790 to 1,000,000 in 1860." This curious passage throws a new light on the designs of the Abolition party. Governor Andrew was recently asked to find a home in Massachusetts for 500 poor negroes, who had escaped from slavery to freedom in the District of Columbia, but declined the proposal with disgust. As yet the negroes who have escaped from Confederate into Federal jurisdiction have changed their fortunes for the worse. A letter in the *Tribune* states that there are 3000 of these unhappy people in St. Louis without employment or the chance of procuring any, and that, from present appearances, there will be great suffering among them during the winter. Another letter from Fortress Monroe in the same journal states that the misery among the negro fugitives is awful. In the vicinity of Camp Hamilton 200 of them—men, women, and children—without shoes or clothes are huddled together in a ruinous barn, open to the rain and wind. They sleep on the bare ground, without blankets to cover them, and are supplied by the Federal Government with a certain amount of food, which they have no means of cooking. The writer urges the Government to take some steps to alleviate the sufferings of these poor creatures, and in the meantime recommends their case to the sympathies of the charitable.

The question of the negro in America lies in a small compass. Three-fourths of the people of the Federal States do not desire his emancipation, but are content that he should remain in the country. The other fourth desire his emancipation as a thing theoretically right, but would rather expatriate, or exterminate, than have the care of him or the contamination of his company.—*New York Letter.*

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MISSION.—Private letters from South Africa show that a disagreement has arisen between Dr. Livingstone and the members of the Oxford and Cambridge Mission party. They have fallen back from the station to which he had conducted them, at a place called Magomera, in the highlands, because they found themselves involved in the savage wars of the Mangwa and Arawa tribes; and they complain that they were brought into this false position by Dr. Livingstone's conduct previously in seeking out the Arawa and attacking them as slaves—an accusation of which, in the opinion of the Rev. H. Rowley, there was not sufficient proof. Dr. Livingstone, on the other hand, says the missionaries lacked energy to maintain their ground after he left them at Magomera. He is preparing to bring up a small steamer for the navigation of the great Lake Nyasa.

FAVE IS FROM OUR FRIENDS.—An amusing story, apropos of gutters, is now being told in London. A very timid man, resident in the suburbs, always carries a loaded stick, and is constantly on the look-out. The other night, as he was walking home, near his house a man pushed rudely against him. The timid gentleman, with great presence of mind, immediately struck him a severe blow with the loaded stick, and the man ran off, leaving his hat behind him. The timid man, greatly elated, picked up the hat, and read on the lining the name of one of his intimate friends. He immediately checked, he at once hastened to his friend's house to explain matters. He was received at the door by his friend's wife, who, in a voice inarticulate with sob, said, "Oh, I'm so glad to see you! Poor Edward!—in bed upstairs!—covered with blood!—he's been garrotted!"

## IRELAND.

BARBAROUS DUEL.—A shocking affair took place on Saturday morning at the Passage Road, near Cork. Two sailors, belonging to a Sicilian vessel lying there, had a quarrel, and proposed to settle it ashore by a fight with knives. Accordingly they proceeded to the land, accompanied by a third sailor, who acted as second to both. The two men stripped and fought with their knives for some time, inflicting on each other severe wounds. At last one was stabbed to the heart and fell dead, and his antagonist is not expected to survive.

MURDER IN LONGFORD.—A young man named Biglane has been brutally murdered in this county. He was attacked by four ruffians, who battered his skull with sticks. Biglane was accompanied by five of his own neighbours, but, it is stated, they made no effort to save him, and his father (an aged man) was the only person who interfered for him; but he, of course, could render no effectual assistance, and became an unwilling witness to the murder of his only son. The remote cause of the murder may be traced to the excitement created six months ago by altar denunciations on the occasion of the elections, denouncing all who refused to vote for O'Reilly. A man named Ward was beaten after mass at that time for not complying with sacerdotal orders, and Biglane having given evidence as to the outrage, it is believed he has been a marked man ever since. Two men have been arrested on suspicion, but as yet no positive clue to the guilty parties has been discovered.

## SCOTLAND.

THE BREADALBANE TITLE AND ESTATES.—The following notice has been lodged with the sheriff-clerk of Perthshire relative to the title and estates of the late Marquis of Breadalbane:—"Should a petition be presented by John Alexander Gavin Campbell, Esq., of Glenfalloch, or by any other party, praying to be served nearest and lawful heir of tailzie and provision, or in any other character, to the Most Noble the Marquis of Breadalbane, who died on or about the 8th day of November current, the subscriber craves to be heard on behalf of Lieutenant Donald Campbell, late of the 47th Regiment, residing in Port Glasgow, the nearest lawful heir to the title and estates of Breadalbane,—ALEXANDER WILSON, solicitor, Perth." It is reported that Lieutenant Campbell claims to be the son of the late Marquis by an early marriage; but under what circumstances the union was contracted is not stated.

## THE PROVINCES.

A REMARKABLE LEAP.—A few days ago a numerous party of ladies and gentlemen assembled at Hinchinbrook House, the residence of the Right Hon. the Earl of Sandwich, for the purpose of joining in a foxhunt. The sport commenced shortly after ten o'clock, when two foxes were started, one of which, after a smart chase, was run down. The other, however, took "home," and reached the wall of Hinchinbrook House without being captured. The wall, at this point, is about 10ft. high, and Reynard, being pressed by the hounds, and sorely puzzled how to make his escape, took a leap and actually succeeded in reaching the top of the wall, whence he fell exhausted on the other side, having received some severe injuries in the performance of this extraordinary feat.

FATAL FIRE IN MANCHESTER.—A fire, attended with melancholy and fatal consequences, broke out in Manchester on Saturday morning last. It was discovered on the premises of a Mr. Pates, a hosier, in Salford-road. The inmates appear to have been sound asleep, and on proceeding to awake them Mrs. Pates leaped out of the window, and was so severely injured that she died very soon afterwards. Mr. Pates himself and his daughter were both burnt in the house, and their charred bodies were not recovered till some time afterwards.

BRUTAL MURDER.—A murder, which appears to have been attended with great brutality, was committed in Oxfordshire a few days ago, arising, as most of these murders do arise, out of a beer-shop quarrel. A man named Whitehead is charged with the murder of an old man named Holloway, by knocking him down and kicking him, and, what is equally shocking, one of the old man's sons who was present at the time, instead of protecting his father, went off on pretence to seek a constable, but appears to have lauded in the beerhouse. The assailant has been committed for trial.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE SHOW.—The fourteenth great annual exhibition of fat cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, and implements was on Monday opened for public inspection at Bingley Hall, Birmingham. The entries of live stock, implements, &c., are unusually numerous. Of cattle there are several extraordinary specimens of the most favourite breeds; while the display of sheep, pigs, &c., leaves nothing to be desired. The note of preparation was sounded several weeks ago, and all the arrangements were completed long before the stock began to arrive. On the present occasion the display of agricultural implements is more than usually attractive, a large gallery having been erected on one side of the hall for the exhibition of these useful articles. For the first time, too, at the great midland show grain is exhibited; and a silver cup, valued at ten guineas, given by Mr. Robert Tommas, is offered for the best sample of not less than four bushels of barley. For this prize there are fifteen competitors. Of roots the display is, for the season, satisfactory, and the show of domestic poultry equal to that of any preceding exhibition in this quarter. Of seeds and artificial manures there is a highly creditable display, many of the leading seedsmen having secured stalls for the articles they intend to province. The great success attending the scheme of issuing tickets for the working classes at sixpence each last year has induced the council to make arrangements for again trying the experiment. All the stock being ready for inspection on Saturday last, the judges decided upon the relative merits of the animals which constitute the show, and awarded the prizes. The third annual exhibition of sporting and other dogs will also be inaugurated this day in a large building erected for the purpose on a piece of land adjoining the Old Wharf, at the top of Paradise-street. The entries on the present occasion number 645, against 535 last year.

COTTAGE PROPERTY IN LANCASHIRE.—The owners of cottage property in Blackburn are beginning to feel severely the pressure of the times. At Blackburn an address has been prepared among the cottage owners which states that many of them are in that financial strait that they scarcely know where to obtain their food. They have "borne the burden of bad trade and the loss of rents for more than twelve months," and they ask the guardians to join with the other authorities of Blackburn in applying for a loan of £50,000 from the Consolidated Fund. The owners of similar property at Preston are taking steps to obtain a remission of the property tax upon that kind of property, on the plea of its producing no return to the owners after payment by them of the local rates.

THE POISONINGS AT YORK.—We noticed last week a charge against a married lady in York, named Cook, of having attempted on three different occasions to poison her husband's relations, and especially her stepfather. The lady was brought before the Lord Mayor of York on Monday, and, as there was not sufficient evidence to support the serious charge, she was discharged from custody, amidst the applause of a crowded court.

A RAILWAY RIOT.—The right of possession in the refreshment-rooms at the Worcester station, on the West Midland Railway, has been the cause of something bordering on a riot. The matter came before the Worcester magistrates on Monday, when a man named Thomas Jarrett, in the employ of the railway company, was charged with a violent assault upon Mr. Walton, the tenant of the refreshment-rooms. The facts which gave rise to the charge were briefly these:—For some time a dispute has existed between Mr. Walton, the tenant of the refreshment-rooms, and the railway company, as to the terms of his taking, and matters were brought to a crisis on Sunday last. The rooms were locked up as usual on Saturday night, and on Sunday morning, on the attendants going to open them, they found the doors and windows barricaded, and a posse of railway workmen stationed to prevent any ingress to the rooms. Mr. Walton was at once communicated with, and he thereupon got together some twenty or thirty men, and, armed with an axe, he was proceeding to cut down the barricades to effect an entrance, when the railway men advanced, and Jarrett, selecting Mr. Walton for attack, aimed a blow at him with a bludgeon, knocking him down senseless. He was carried away from the scene of action, and a general fight between the two parties seemed inevitable, when a body of police arrived and put a stop to the fray. Jarrett was taken into custody, and on Monday afternoon appeared before the magistrates. (The Mayor, Mr. Sheriff, being the manager of the railway, did not act.) A medical certificate was read stating that Mr. Walton was too ill to attend before the Bench, and Jarrett was accordingly remanded for a week. A great deal of popular feeling appears to be excited. The railway officials on leaving the hall were hooted and mobbed, and had to be escorted by the police through the town.

ORIGIN OF PETROLEUM.—The flow of oil from mineral springs is by no means new either to science or commerce. Herodotus has recorded that the island of Zante furnished large quantities, while Pliny and Dioscorides describe the oil obtained from Agrippinum, a small town in Sicily. The Persian springs at Bakoun have yielded to the value of 600,000 dols. annually; and the earth oil from Rangoon, in Burmah, has been exported to the extent of 100,000 hogsheads yearly. The streets of Genoa and Amiens were formerly lit by a petroleum obtained from Parma. In 1847 a spring was discovered in Yorkshire, which was successfully worked by Mr. James Lomp, of Glasgow, until exhausted, when he turned his attention to the distillation of coal, and discovered paraffin oil. The marvellous oil-springs of the New World, however, far surpass in extent and interest all previous discoveries, and the quantity already yielded, without apparently diminishing the supply, shows that this will be a most important article of commerce for some years to come. In Canada the oil rises from the saturated carboniferous limestones. In the States it is principally obtained from Devonian sandstones; while in Western Virginia and Ohio it rises directly from the coal measures. In all cases no doubt arises from the decomposition of coal by temperature and pressure, and is lifted by the percolation of water under it to cavities and fissures in rocks till it approaches the surface, and it is generally accompanied by quantities of coal-gas.

## THE MORMONS.

THE Mormons have been holding their annual fair and conference at Salt Lake City, and the attendance is said to have been the largest ever seen since their first organisation. Visitors from the East who happened to be present declare that the exhibition of agricultural and mechanical products would have been creditable to any of the old States of America. It is a mistake to suppose Utah to be a desert. It may be true of the small portion which is of volcanic origin, bordering upon the great Salt Lake, but the slopes of the extensive valley beyond are capable of producing in abundance all the great staples of that latitude. The collection of fruit and vegetables at the fair consisted of the finest varieties, and indicated most luxuriant growth—with the exception of grapes alone—fully equal to those of California, which is admitted to be the best fruit-growing region in the world. The cereal specimens were also of superior quality. The product of wheat and other grain in the present season in Utah has been enormous, enough to supply the people with breadstuffs for two years to come, besides making a liberal allowance for immigration. Fine samples of tobacco, flax, and cotton were also on exhibition, as well as domestic manufactures of the latter, such as cloths and counterpanes, equal to the finest fabrics of the eastern States. The mechanical arts are the *forte* of the Mormons, and coming, as many of them do, from the great manufacturing districts of Europe, they are probably the most skillful artificers in America. Cotton of excellent fibre is of easy growth in the valley, a large surplus of which, for export, has been raised the present year; and, as the price of factory cloth is now 60c. per yard in that remote region, the Saints are about to engage largely in the cotton-manufacturing enterprise on their own account. To that end they are preparing and setting up extensive machinery, and expect by the time the Pacific railroad is built not only to supply with their fabrics all the new settlements east of the Rocky Mountains, but to compete in the Californian and Oregon markets. The fair lasted ten days. Before the adjournment of the conference the people voted that Brigham Young should have the entire direction of their labour throughout the territory, for the better development of the resources of the country and a better equalisation of labour. Up to the present time the great majority of the immigrants have gone into wheat-raising and farming in a general way, and the consequence was a superabundance of certain cereals and a great absence of others. In future Brigham is to say where they shall go and raise cotton, where flax, and where every other thing. In illustration of the manner in which the community is supplied with proselytes, the Boston *Commonwealth Bulletin* vouches for the truth of the following statement:—"A company of immigrants lately passed through Boston on their way to Utah. Among them was noticed a young man, more distinguished in his appearance than the remainder of the company, and two young women, deeply veiled, whose delicate grace and reserve indicated them as belonging to a superior social position. The young man is the son of a rich landowner in Norway, and the two young ladies orphans, who were brought up with him in his father's family, until he left for college, at Drontheim, where he remained some years, and afterwards travelling over the greater part of Europe, his former playmates were forgotten. Returning at last to his home, he was astonished to find two beautiful women. He was struck to the heart as with an arrow. He was in 'love'; but with which one? Both were splendidly beautiful. He was enamoured of both. He was in a whirlpool of doubt, indecision, and perplexity. In an excess of desperate frankness he related to the two young girls the state of his feelings. They laughed at him at first; then they reflected; and the result of their reflection was that they both loved Ludwig, and were as embarrassed as he. The sequel is soon told. A Mormon apostle preached to willing ears, and the trio departed for Utah."

FRENCH EXPERIMENTS ON IRON PLATES.—With reference to the great case of "Guns v. Ships" it is difficult to obtain information as to the progress made by foreign Governments, owing to the secrecy they endeavour to maintain in such matters, but we are informed that the French military authorities have achieved important and successful results from experiments at L'Orient against iron plates. The gun used had a 6½-inch bore, and was constructed on what is known in England as the Blakesley pattern, and which was introduced into the French service by Colonel Treuille de Beaulieu in 1859. The range was 1000 metres (1090 yards), the charge 27½lb. of powder, and a case-hardened flat-headed iron shell, weighing 90lb., was fired at a target of 4½-inch iron plates, constructed by the eminent firm of Petin and Godet, and the quality of the iron being reported as fully equal to that produced by the best English makers. The shot went completely through the target, exploding behind it. It is further stated that the result of this and other experiments has induced the French Government not to proceed with the building of any iron ships beyond those now on the stocks.

DWELLINGS FOR WORKING MEN IN PARIS.—The Government has determined to accomplish a reform in the dwellings of the operative classes in Paris, and is about to commence by the construction of a *cité ouvrière* on the Boulevard Mazas, for unmarried workmen. The situation is well chosen, being in the centre of the manufacturing quarter of Paris. The proposed building is to be five stories high, and each floor is to be divided into small rooms completely separated, and to be approached by a spacious staircase. The ground floor is to be appropriated to a reception-room, or common hall, open to all the lodgers, to a restaurant, or dining-room, an office for the director, and an apartment for the house porter. The plan has been already prepared by the Government architect, and it shows that every room is to be well lighted, well ventilated in summer, and heated in winter. The common hall is likewise to be well heated, which will be a great advantage to the workmen, who can thus pass their evenings there in place of spending their time and money in a wineshop. The first stone of this building, which will confer so many advantages on the workmen who have assisted in the decoration of Paris, will shortly be laid.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION.—On Saturday, being the thirty-second anniversary of the Polish Revolution of 1830-1, a funeral service was performed at St. Patrick Chapel, Sutton-street, Soho, by the Rev. Thomas Seddon, for those who fell in that national struggle, which was attended by a large number of the Polish refugees resident in London. The anniversary was likewise celebrated by a large congregation of Polish exiles at a supper at the George and Blue Boar Hotel, 270, High Holborn, on Saturday last. Mr. A. Zabicki, member of the Polish Refugee Committee, took the chair, and in his remarks on the occasion called upon his fellow-exiles to support the nation in her endeavours to regain her independence. He brought forth facts to show the energy and perseverance of the patriots at home, and was convinced that they had but a short time to wait before they would be called upon to maintain unity in action as the only sure way of securing success. He then read a manifesto addressed to the British public, which was adopted by the meeting. Colonel L. Oborski moved the first resolution:—"The Polish exiles assembled this evening to commemorate the anniversary of the national insurrection of 1830, concurring in the political principles unanimously expressed in all manifestations and demonstrations at Warsaw and other parts of the country, acknowledging the justice of granting equal rights to every inhabitant, and land to the peasant, and, above all, admiring the energetic labours of the national committees, leading the movement and organising the intended insurrection, resolve to support their country in her efforts by endeavouring to increase the number of her friends and allies abroad, and keep in readiness to respond to her call, in order to sacrifice their lives on the altar of their beloved country." This resolution was supported by Mr. J. Danicz, chairman of the meeting of the United Polish Exiles; Colonel B. Wierzeński, and Mr. F. N. Zaba, and was adopted by the meeting. Mr. K. Bobczynski moved the second resolution as follows:—"The Polish exiles, following the example of their mother country and feeling the necessity of united action, acknowledging the Polish Emigration Committee at Paris, elected by them and from among them, as the only representation authorised to enter into connection with the national committees in Poland, and to form and maintain friendly relations abroad, resolve to oppose every factious single-handed undertaking as injurious to their national cause." Mr. Jastrzebski supported this resolution, which was adopted by the meeting. After three cheers for Poland the meeting separated.

THREE HUNDRED INDIANS CONDEMNED TO BE HANGED.—A despatch dated St. Paul, Minnesota, Saturday, Nov. 8, says:—"Over 300 Indians have been convicted by the Military Commission of the Lower Sioux Agency as participants in the late horrible massacres, and are condemned to be hanged. Whether they live or die rests with the authorities at Washington. The people of Minnesota to a man are in favour of their immediate execution." In reference to this, the *New York Herald* says:—"The decision of a court-martial to execute 300 of the late hostile Sioux Indians in Minnesota, who had laid down their arms and surrendered themselves to our troops, gives trouble to the Administration. To carry out this sentence might arouse all the Indian tribes to hostile acts, and affix a stain upon the national escutcheon in the eyes of the world. Hence the President has sent Judge Usher, Assistant-Secretary of the Interior, to moderate matters; but he has not succeeded. In this exigency the opinion of the Indian Bureau has been consulted as to the expedient course to be adopted, and General Dole remonstrates strongly against the proposed wholesale slaughter, as punishment, of so many Indians. He discriminates between the chiefs and prophets, who instigated the hostile acts, and their blind and superstitious followers. Punishment should not be inflicted in a spirit of revenge, but in consistency with usage and in consonance with that magnanimity which belongs to a great nation."

A MONTGOLFIER BALLOON.—The new Montgolfier balloon invented by M. Godard, the aéronaut, has a capacity of 4300 metres. The car is provided with an apparatus which enables the aéronaut to ascend without either gas or ballast, and to descend or go higher at pleasure. This apparatus consists of a kind of stove formed by three cylinders separated from each other by insulating substances, whereby all danger of fire is averted. The flame is completely under the control of the aérial traveller, and is prevented from rising too high by a cap of wire-gauze. M. Godard asserts that he can inflate his balloon in thirty minutes, and load it with from 600 to 800 kilogrammes over and above the weight of his person and his accessories; and, moreover, that his balloon may be pierced with a bomb-shell without endangering the aéronaut, who can himself ext. projectiles of any kind with impunity. Should this new invention succeed, the balloon may be of considerable service in time of war.



THE GOLDFIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.

It will hardly be necessary to remind our readers that, although Sir Roderick Murchison and others have declared their conviction that the soil of Australia was auriferous, and contained gold in greater or lesser quantities, it was not till 1851 that Mr. Hargreaves succeeded in demonstrating the fact. No sooner, however, was it known that gold lay, as was at once believed, fabulous quantities could be obtained in that region than the "gold fever" set in with great and almost universal intensity. Those who had previously applied themselves to the ordinary occupations of colonial life at once started for the "diggings," while the glowing accounts sent home induced thousands of emigrants to flock to this new El Dorado. The consequence has been that, in the eleven years which have elapsed since Mr. Hargreaves' discovery, the colony of Victoria has grown from a scattered and meagre population of squatters and stock-farmers into a great and wealthy community. Cities, such as Melbourne, have sprung up; a great commerce has resulted; a comfortable and well-to-do people are swarming over at least

the seaboard and a considerable portion of the interior; large fortunes have been realised; and a regular system of Parliamentary government has been established. It is true that, for a time, all ordinary industries were abandoned for the wild rush after gold; the fever, however, has long since spent itself; men have returned to the pursuits for which they are fitted by constitution, habits, and education; and the occupation of gold-mining is now a well-defined one, followed by those, and generally by those only, who can do so to advantage. But it is singular that gold-finding, which has so enriched the community of Australia generally, and been the means of such sudden fortunes to lucky individuals, is not, to the bulk of those who follow it, a profitable speculation. Nevertheless, the chances of acquiring sudden wealth by lighting upon those coveted "nuggets" has exercised, and still to some extent exercises, a potent influence on the human imagination; and, although "prospecting" and "digging" are now pursued in a much more sober and methodical way than at first, the names of Ballarat, Bendigo, Mount Alexander, &c., are yet

words of power in the ears of the Australian. In illustration of our Engraving, and to convey to our readers some idea of the circumstances under which gold-digging is pursued in Australia, we shall avail ourselves of a work, published a few years ago by Mr. Westgarth, on "Victoria and the Australian Gold Mines," premising, however, that since the author wrote in great and important changes and improvements have taken place, especially in the system of mining pursued and in the apparatus and appliances employed. We begin by quoting some of Mr. Westgarth's remarks on

GOLD-MINING AS AN OCCUPATION.

Proverbially the most precarious and the least comfortable, the most followed after and yet the least remunerated, is the vocation of gold-mining. The ten thousand soiled and sweating figures that are scattered along this valley, that have toiled all the long day, and are, perhaps, with the setting sun, preparing their candles and lanterns to descend to their "sinkings" and "drivings" for the prolonged labours of the night; these people have, in

general, very inadequate earnings for such protracted toils. These little tents or turf-built cottages upon the rise of the valley contain their wives and families. There is little of domestic enjoyment, but there is ever a fund of inspiring hope. Nineteen adjacent parties have, for long weeks, been digging and washing out reluctant pennyweights of the precious metal, that divided to each a narrow and hardly-earned maintenance; but a five-hundred pound nugget has just withstood the pick of the twentieth party, and their nineteen neighbours are inspired with as much alacrity as if nineteen others had fallen into each of their own hands.

This, however, is a picture that, in some of its least gaily features, has passed away. For some time, at the outset, the goldfields exhibited a miscellaneous gathering of the idle, the unsettled, and the curious, together with the great proportion of the newly-arrived immigrants. The desire to try the diggings was irresistible, and the trial was the round of the colony; embracing even the walks of mental toil where the delicate fingers that could ably wield the pen must needs vary their exercise with a grasp of



BENDIGO GOLD-DIGGINGS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

have freely prospected over an auriferous area estimated at 15,000 square miles out of a total territory for the colony of 87,000. The quantity of gold raised from the mines in 1852, the second year only of gold-digging, has been estimated to have exceeded that of any subsequent year, although the mining population numbered from a half to a third only of what it afterwards attained. The aggregate quantity gradually diminished during the two subsequent years of 1853-4. Since that time, however, a large and somewhat regular increase has been observable. This feature is the more promising from the circumstance that, although the aggregate population upon and around the mines has increased with the colonial population generally, a large and growing proportion is now occupied in other vocations than mining, and in promoting the amenities of the digger's life by local cultivation, building, and other useful progress.

INTRODUCTION OF MACHINERY.

The hard times, which the miners had to feel quite as often as the other classes, were a useful stimulus to them towards improving their rude

methods of labour and breaking through the strong class prejudices that are apt to haunt the toiling masses, whose hands are often more dexter than their heads. The diminishing yield of gold called in successively the aids of horse-power, the steam-engine, and a variety of improved appliances of machinery, whose efficiency was powerfully aided by copartnership arrangements, with subscribed or borrowed capital. But this process was watched with uneasiness and prejudice by the mass of the diggers, who carried on "individual mining," with the antagonistic perversity of the old handloom interest, but with far less excuse, as they could never reasonably argue that the produce of their own labours was diminished in value by the more effective operations of their neighbours.

The steam-engine first appeared on Ballarat flat in the third year of its auriferous history, and gave a powerful help to the laborious process of pumping out the water that ever gushed in from the porous superincumbent drifts of the deep sinkings. But this evident facility seemed a profane eluding of the common lot of toil. The miners who took advantage of it were like those degenerate Edinburgh fishwives who outraged the ancient

integrity of the order by using the railway-trains instead of tramping their half-dozen miles on foot with the hundredweight of haddocks on their backs. However, when it was found that the engine of a copartnership drained not only the pit over which it was placed but also the adjacent sinkings, the growth of disapproval became less loud; and when a fresh machine entered the field a dozen or two of diggers followed in its wake, and sunk their shafts beside their powerful ally. Many engines are now scattered over Ballarat as well as other goldfields, and the prejudice of the miners against them has entirely given way under the united influence of self-interest and common sense.

Nothing is more striking to the eye, with respect to the goldfields of Victoria, than the rudeness and poverty of the mechanical appliances in the extraction of the precious metal. In this middle of the nineteenth century we are so used to transfer the great bulk of our toils to the unwearied joints of iron machinery, that the scene of manual exertion throughout the mines conveys a thoroughly discouraging effect, alike from the great expending of human strength and the extreme smallness of its material results. Before us



is a flat of about the area of a square mile. Throughout its superficial drifts, which vary in thickness from a few feet to two or three hundred feet, are at least ten, possibly one hundred, millions sterling of nearly pure gold, held together in a merely mechanical admixture. And yet, with all this untravelling machinery of the civilised world, we see as yet nothing reported into this field that will accomplish more than the earning, on an average, a remuneration that barely realises for the hardy worker under a daily wages current for the other industrial pursuits of the country. This shortcoming is surely not all due to the paralyzing effects of mining monopolies.

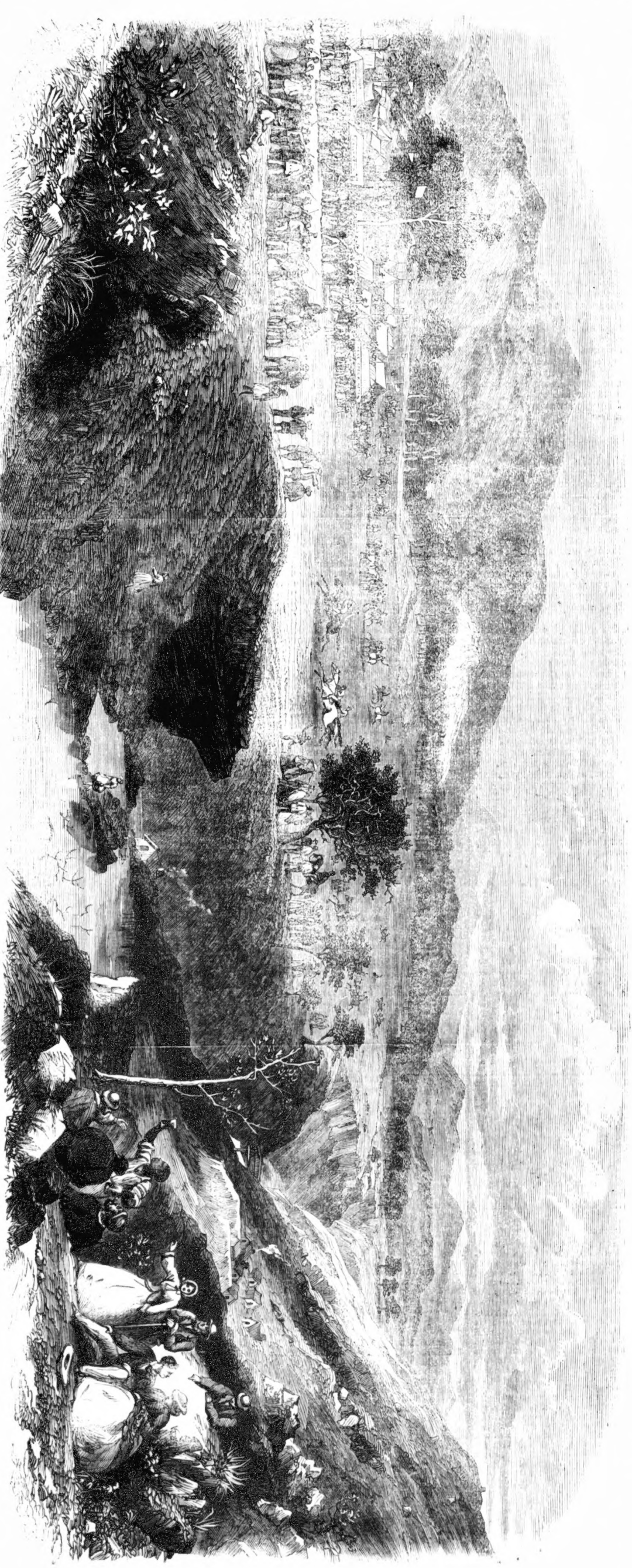
In cases with the auriferous quartz is still stronger. Large areas of the country are traversed by reefs, both above and below the surface, which may be shown to contain gold in proportions ascending even to fifty ounces per ton through the mass, and to more than double that proportion through particular veins. Yet is all this wealth—and it may be computed by thousands of millions—scarcely even broached upon by the trumpety machines as yet in use, which in the use of a day may pound down some two or three tons of the auriferous stone, and are supposed to have done their duty if they have extracted one half of the total gold that is estimated to be contained in the mass thus rudely treated. We are left to suppose that the art of gold-mining, like many other things, requires time for its development. Improvement comes gradually, as the subject is familiarised to the busy spirits of society, and ten thousand ingenious heads are continually brooding over the subject. We are convinced that the next age will make a very different disposition of the treasures that are locked up in the Victorian goldfields; but we are concerned that the great achievement should not be done in our own time.

DIGGING, WASHING, AND QUANTZ-CRUSHING.

Although the present condition of the art of gold-digging strikes us as rude, and far beneath the general level of the day in other spheres of industry, yet it shows a considerable improvement upon earlier modes. At first, the small

hand-cradle was universally used, which a stout arm shook to and fro to disengage the specks of gold from the gravelly mass. When I visited Ballarat within a month after its discovery, the cradle was universal. An ingenious blacksmith was pointed out who had devised a horizontal motion of this primitive and fatiguing implement, by which the same outlay of bodily labour as the ordinary sort required gave a threefold effect. But he was an object of envy rather than of imitation; for the cradle on the common model was the standard article, and no one had leisure to make alterations. The cradles by degrees became larger and more easy to work, and where streams of water could be commanded they took the shape of long troughs where the material was stirred with a shovel and the gold intercepted by crossbars as the whole mass coursed down the sloping vessel. Although the gold thus mechanically admixed is mainly found in the gravel, yet much of it has passed through this porous repository and become lodged in subadjacent beds, of a soft schistose and clay character. This material was puddled in large tubs, with plentiful additions of water to a consistency that allowed the

heavy particles of gold to fall to the bottom. The great step in this process was the substitution of the horse for the man, and of the puddling-machine and its spacious reservoir for the tub. The washing power was thus increased ten or twenty fold. These machines are now scattered in thousands over the goldfields. The operation of digging for gold was at first a simple and straightforward procedure, going little beyond what is commonly called surfacing, or digging every where among the surface gravel and the upper layers of a light but variably coloured shale called the pipeclay. For a time everything that came up was washed; but some began soon to find that everything was not equally auriferous. Large nuggets were unexpectedly reached, both near the surface and deep below it. No rule could ever be established as to these precious visitors; but, in general digging, certain signs began to be understood. The junction-ground of the gravel and shale was generally the richest. A hand diligently groping over the irregular surface made by the inclined layers of the shale would come upon a "pocket," which yielded some



THE RACECOURSE AT JIM-CROW RANGES, NEAR MOUNT ALEXANDER, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

succession of small particles of gold would be met with in the pipeclay, and were always held as an indication that more of the same might be hard by. The brown tinge of iron often showed where the quartz was richest in gold; and, in short, by the general aspect around him, an experienced digger could tolerably guess where there was gold worth digging for and where there was not.

Although a general impression prevailed that nothing was to be attained by the labour of "bottoming" the pipeclay, which seemed of an endless depth to those who had given a spare day now and again to its soundings, yet a strong curiosity prevailed to ascertain what did really exist below it. After a time it was sounded, and, as considerable quantities of gold were met with at such depths, although apparently in very uncertain localities, the practice of this deep sinking became very general; although it seemed doubtful whether, even on the average, it yielded as much as the shallower digging. But the miner was not long in recognising a particular drift-bed in these depths, in which alone was the gold commonly found; while on side

of this bed it was seldom met with in quantity sufficient to be worth working for. The next step was to trace a "lead" through this bed, and within this lead a "gutter," when a plentiful helping awaited him.

The gutter may have been a continuous feature in the past when it rolled its golden washings through the valleys of the ancient surface; but as it did not leave in its channel a continuous indication of gold, so the lead was constantly being lost by the eager miners, who, in the pursuit, were compelled to sink here and there new shafts of one or two hundred feet in depth. When a new lead was discovered or an old one regained, there was an immediate rush to secure the utmost areas permitted by the regulations. These were marked off in so many oblong squares across the probable course of the lead.

When the lead was struck, a large reward was generally therewith; but when it was missed a serious penalty was incurred to no purpose in the sinking and pumping, puddling, and sifting of the long shafts.

These uncertainties gave rise to a system of copartnerships and share-taking among the miners in each other's enterprises. In this respect Ballarat resembled a great mercantile exchange, where whole, half, and quarter shares,

besides minor fractions, were continually being bought and sold, at rates that incessantly varied with the latest reports, either from the shaft itself that the shares pertained to, or as the perpendicular sinking or the horizontal driving afforded any ground of hope, or from such of its close vicinities as might be supposed to affect the direction or richness of the lead. This system tended greatly to equalise the uncertainties of the deep sinking. It also enabled those who had spare means to invest them with probable advantage in these shares, and thus furnish the requisite capital to their poorer neighbours, by which these were in a position to meet the heavy preliminary expenses of the deep sinking.

Quartz-crushing attracted but little notice for the first two to three years of the goldfields. Here and there was a solitary effort; but the machinery was so weak and ineffective that after a time the trial was generally abandoned. As it began to be known, however, that the quartz-rock was not only practically limitless in quantity but also rich beyond the experience of any other country, the trials abandoned by one party were soon resumed by another. From three to seven ounces of gold to the ton of quartz, which

the rock was known very commonly to contain, seemed quite an accessible prize. The extra richness of occasional veins further stimulated the work, as some of these literally sparkled with gold, and were so charged with the metal that a common hand-hammer might have been employed upon the quartz with remunerative results.

But so poor was the machinery as yet brought to bear, that little beyond these rich lodes was found profitable, and quartz-crushing was soon proverbial as the most uncertain of hazardous games, and about as sure and prompt a mode as could well be found of sinking one's surplus funds. I allude chiefly to the results of the copartnerships that were repeatedly formed by non-resident parties, who furnished the capital and machinery, but whose expected profits had still to surmount the barrier of the salaries and wages of management.

The expense of repairs and the delay occasioned when the machinery sustained injury made a serious blank in the account, and it generally happened, in the out-of-the-way regions of quartz-crushing, that machinery in the case of others than its own proprietors had a special tendency to go wrong.



## BENDIGO.

We cannot afford space to go at greater length into the general question of gold-mining, and must hasten to lay before our readers Mr. Westgarth's impressions of Bendigo at the period he visited it, again reminding our readers that, with the rapid changes in everything else in Australia, the state of affairs at Bendigo is much altered even since then. Our author says:—

We entered the Bendigo goldfield towards sunset, and wound our way through an extensive area of old diggings, where every here and there were a few individuals or parties of miners who still clung to the old ground, on the assurance, doubtless, that in places where so much had been already got so nothing would be still left for them. The road was here well marked out, and in many places macadamised, and almost lined on each side by tents filled with flour and other stores, and by "places of refreshment," where ostensibly only ginger-beer or such like were sold, but which were commonly, in reality, so many "sly grogshops."

The sly-grog system has been on the goldfields, as in other parts of the colony, a most irrepressible evil. For some time after the gold discoveries the authorities deemed it advisable to prohibit all sale of fermented and spirituous liquors within proclaimed gold districts. The effects were certainly good; for at a time when the colony was full of drunkenness, during the plethora and profusion caused for a season at first by the sudden inroad of wealth from the mines, the goldfields were reputed the most sober, or rather the only sober, places in Victoria. But the prevalence of the sly-grog system, even in the face of the barbarous punishment of forthwith giving to the flames the tents and property of those convicted, led at last to the system of issuing licences. There was a hope that the licensees might be found sufficient to supply the required quantities of the "blue ruin" and its sister compounds, and also aid the police in the suppression of sly-grog rivalry. But the result has not answered this expectation. The office of an informer is not relished, even under the stimulus of removing a rival. In other cases the sly grogshops seem to have been rather screened by the licensed houses, because they were profitable customers. The goldfields have now lost their distinctive character of sobriety; but we were agreeably disappointed as regarded the outward signs, at least, for, except a few who were near public-houses, we did not meet with cases of intoxication. In this respect the whole colony has greatly improved since the riotously prosperous years of 1852-4.

Our quarters, the Bendigo Hotel, consisted of a two-storied wooden mansion, with a considerable courtyard surrounded by stabling and other out-houses, and a great assortment of small bedrooms—so large a number that we enjoyed the luxury of a room to each individual. As these pigeon-holes, however, had no space for a second bed, this luxury took the form also of a necessity. We were now in one of the streets of the new and rising township of Sandhurst, and a genuine as well as novel specimen of a goldfields township it proved to be. The site of the town was a portion of the old diggings, which had been what is termed "worked out." In some parts the digging had been but partial, the yield of gold having probably been small; other parts had been much turned over, and the streets and allotments presented the odd spectacle of successive tree-stumps, pits, and mounds of earth, through which a devious pathway had been formed by the traffic of the young capital.

We took a drive through this extensive goldfield one afternoon. Our object was, chiefly, to inspect the various quartz-crushing apparatus. Auriferous quartz was hereabouts in the greatest abundance; and the officer in charge, who accompanied us, gave a glowing picture of the hidden wealth connected with this material. These statements have since been more than verified; and quartz-crushing, both at Bendigo and a dozen other places, has already attained the height of a mania. But we were totally disappointed at the non-efficiency of all the forams that came under our notice. Two points especially struck us—namely, the want of power in the machinery and the inability to produce the necessary fineness in the grinding of the quartz. We passed several places where the quartz was being quarried out, stacked up with firewood, and then burnt like lime in a kiln. By this burning the stone lost its flinty character, and was easily broken up. In passing these fires one felt a strong smell of arsenic, a substance said to be disengaged from the quartz in burning. Notwithstanding the poorness of the machinery, the excessive richness of the quartz still brought out a profit. The veins in some parts had yielded 50 to 70 ounces of gold to the ton weight. The miners hereabouts had many fine specimens of auriferous quartz, for which, however, they in general demanded absurd prices.

## THE RACES AT JIM CROW RANGES.

Wherever Englishmen locate themselves, three institutions are speedily developed—a parliament, newspapers, and horseraces. In establishing none of these have the Australians been backward. They have in each of the colonies their local Legislature; they have now numerous and able newspapers; and it seems that races were among the very earliest matters that engaged the leisure hours of the diggers. When the "races" come off there is general holiday made in the district. The miners attend in their best attire, booths are erected, refreshments dispensed, and all sorts of games and frolics—and not unfrequently fights are engaged in—all in the orthodox race-course fashion. In fact, races in Australia are just on a small scale what the same sports are in England on a greater; and Jim Crow Ranges on these days present a sort of miniature Epsom Downs at the Derby. Mr. Westgarth seems to have written before races were established at Jim Crow Creek, or else visited it at the wrong time to witness these performances, as he does not mention them in his experiences of that quarter, although he found them in full operation at Bendigo. He thus, however, briefly describes the place itself:—

We sought for the Jim Crow Creek, where we proposed calling a halt for a couple of hours, and, as some of us began to get hungry, notwithstanding the heat of the weather, the prospect was, in proportion, additionally agreeable. This creek was about fourteen miles distant from Castlemaine, the capital township of the Mount Alexander goldfield. We had about an hour previously got a very distinct view of this golden mount. We now came upon the Jim Crow Ranges, which seemed to be covered with poor quartz soil and with a goodly proportion of the stringy bark.

The Jim Crow Creek really was running—a feature pertaining to few of the minor streams at the end of December of a very dry summer. The sight of the limpid, gurgling stream, with the adjacent hills, reminded us of Old England.

**DISCOVERY OF METAL.**—Professor Anstead reports the discovery, at St. Cuthbert's, in the Mendip Hills, about three miles from Wells, in Somersetshire, of a deposit of lead-producing debris of old mines and lead-washings of ancient miners, filling up the bed of a stream that flowed in former ages. This metallic slime, of exceeding richness, amounts, he says, to 600,000 tons, extends over twenty-five acres, to the depth of thirty feet, and is computed to be worth half a million of money for the lead it contains.

**A DRUID'S GRAVE.**—At Swinton-heights, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, a somewhat remarkable sepulchral discovery has just been made. It appears that a few days ago a labourer (who had assisted in opening a tunnel in the neighbourhood about twelve months ago) had set about opening a mound of earth of considerable extent, which seemed to have been an ancient burial-mound, considerably levelled by many years of surface tillage. The man appears to have been actuated by a desire of profit, hoping to find the contents of the mound and dispose of them—an idea which he carried out, it is to be regretted, only too clumsily. It seems that about three feet deep a layer of blue clay (which must have been brought a long distance, there being no such deposit near) was spread over the apex of the mound, as if to prevent the percolation of water from the surface. Beneath the clay, in a comparatively dry state, several large stones were found, which appear to have been piled round an urn of very slightly baked clay, containing ashes. This urn was shivered into scores of fragments through a want of care. Along with the urn was found a bronze pin or needle (traces of an eye remaining), about 2½ in. long, but no other article of metal seems to have been met with. There was also a deposit of a species of fruit, dried and mouldering, but yet surprisingly perfect, of which nearly thirty specimens were gathered. These relics were taken to Mr. George Pycock, the antiquary of Malton, who, on examination, is disposed to pronounce the burial to be British, and probably that of a Druid; and is of opinion that the dried fruits are those of the mistletoe. Mr. Pycock has made researches in many of the barrows in this neighbourhood, but never previously met with one containing any vegetable remains, nor yet covered with clay. Judging from the appearance of the surrounding surface, the burial has been a surface one, over which the barrow has been subsequently raised.

## ADDITIONS TO THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

THE collection of so many of the finest works in the various branches of art at the late exhibition afforded an opportunity of which the Department of Science and Art has not been slow in availing itself of making some valuable additions to the South Kensington Museum. In 1851 a sum of £5000 was granted by the Treasury for the purchase of such works as might be considered most useful as works for the students in the Government schools of design. The selection which was then very judiciously made has been found of real service, and visitors to the museum will no doubt recognise among its contents not a few of the gems of the art-manufacture shown at the first Great Exhibition. A similar course has been adopted by the Government on this occasion, and a considerable sum has been expended in the purchase of works best calculated to promote the objects of this important department of public education. The works selected include the charming painted window by Bertini, of Florence, remarkable not more for the rich and deep colour of the glass than for the artistic treatment of the decoration. They have also purchased the large head of Christ, in mosaic, by Salviati, of Venice—a most faithful copy of a similar work in the Cathedral of St. Mark. The fine wood carvings by Guisti, of Sienna, have been selected, and are in every respect worthy of the choice which has been made. A charming ivory and bronze vase, by M. de Triqueti, of Paris, and a beautifully inlaid marble slab, by the same artist, have also been purchased. From the Imperial collection of Sèvres porcelain several selections have been made, the principal work being the noble vase by Hamon. Some very admirable specimens of metal-work, by M. Gueyot, of Paris, will worthily illustrate the condition of art as applied to metal-work at the late exhibition. A number of specimens of the pottery shown by M. Jean, and by M. Deck, of Paris, have been removed to the museum, together with some of the rich-coloured and highly-successful majolica specimens of M. Devers, of Paris. The bronzes selected are from those shown by M. Barbellienne. Some majolica and Lucca ware has been purchased from the large and interesting collection of the Marquis Ginori, of Florence. A number of the tasteful ornaments in coral by Avoglio, of Naples, are among the purchases. Numerous specimens of the glass, china, and metal-work shown by British exhibitors have been chosen. The specimens from Mr. Copeland include the large vase with flowers which stood in the centre of the space occupied by this manufacturer. A large porcelain vase, with snake handles, and various examples of majolica, have been bought of Mr. Minton; and some specimens of majolica, from Wedgwood. The glass has been selected from that shown by Messrs. Dobson and Pearce, Messrs. Powell and Sons, and Messrs. Pellatt and Co. The buffet designed by Mr. Burgess, and some specimens of metal-work from Messrs. Hoole, of Sheffield; Hardman, of Birmingham; and Skidmore, of Coventry, make up the list of the principal objects of art-manufacture purchased for the South Kensington Museum. The whole of the works will shortly be arranged in their respective classes, where they will serve to keep alive the recollections of the International Exhibition and to afford some useful lessons to students and some profitable hints and suggestions to the artists and manufacturers in those branches of industry where art finds its widest scope.

## TRIAL IN FRANCE FOR SLAVE-DEALING.

THE Court of Assizes of the Seine-Inférieure was last week engaged three days in trying twenty persons on a charge of illegally engaging in the slave trade, but only eleven of the accused were present. They were Lemore, a merchant and shipowner; Castel, captain of a merchant-vessel, and nine sailors. Among the accused who have absconded were Kraft, an American; Francisco Aguilar, a Spaniard; Pignon-Blanc, a mate; and seven sailors. It appears from the indictment that in July, 1860, Lemore purchased a Spanish vessel named the *Etelvina*, which had run ashore near Hayre and been sold as a wreck. It was got afloat, repaired, and fitted out at Fécamp by Lemore and Kraft, ostensibly for a voyage to the coast of Africa for the palm-oil trade. However, from the fittings of the *Etelvina* and the immense quantity of water and biscuit put on board, there could be no doubt that the vessel was really intended for the slave trade, but she got off from Fécamp before the authorities were aware of the fact. Castel went as captain, and Pignon-Blanc as first mate. Aguilar was supercargo. The *Etelvina* called at Tenerife and took on board more water and a quantity of planks. Two months later she anchored at a Portuguese factory on the slave coast, and the crew were then informed by Pignon-Blanc that the vessel had been sold to Aguilar, and offered them 2500*fr.* each if they would go with him to Havannah, to which they consented. At the same time Castel left the vessel, and Pignon-Blanc took the command. Not fewer than 775 negroes were then promptly embarked, and, after a passage of forty-five days, landed on an island near Cuba. Pignon-Blanc then took the vessel into the offing, scuttled and sunk her. Of the guilt of Kraft and Pignon-Blanc there could be no doubt; but the evidence failed to establish a guilty knowledge on the part of Lemore and Castel; and as to the sailors, when once on the coast of Africa, they had no alternative but to remain there or accept the offer made to them. After hearing a great number of witnesses and counsel for all the prisoners present, the jury retired, and remained absent about an hour, when they returned into court with a verdict of "Not guilty" in favour of all the prisoners, who were accordingly set at liberty.

**THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.**—The work of clearing out the interior has made very rapid progress during the last few days. On the English half of the building, both from floor and galleries, nearly everything has been removed, except, of course, such massive objects as the Skidmore rodscreens or the granite obelisks, which still keep their places in the nave and transepts. Minton's fountain also remains intact, but, waterless and silent now, is quite in keeping with the cold, inanimate aspect of the whole interior. Most of the trophy cases are in process of removal; very many have gone; even the timekeeper of the building and general rendezvous for meetings and appointments—Benson's great clock—has at last ceased to strike, and gone the way of all the other clocks. With the general removal, however, the fine proportions of the building, thus seen comparatively clear for the first time, become more striking every day. On the foreign side, Portugal, Switzerland, Hamburg, Mecklenburg, and Bavaria have entirely departed, and Austria's splendid show is only represented by a few costly articles which have been bought in this country but not yet delivered. Her very small stock of unsold goods was removed from the building a few days after the closing. France is likely to be the last to leave the field, though she has sent off more than 2000 packages during the last fortnight—a very great amount of goods to get away in such a time—an amount, too, which shows her ill success in this market. No decision has yet been come to as to the details of the final gala-day for the distribution of the medals. To-day the commissioners hold a board meeting, at which, at least, the hour for the ceremonial is likely to be named, if not the day itself. The former decision will set at rest the much-vexed question as to the necessity of lighting the building with gas. With regard to the day, it is not now considered likely that the ceremony will take place before the beginning of February, when, from its obvious convenience, Saturday is likely to be preferred.

**GARIBOLDI.**—A Turin letter says that Garibaldi, after the ball was extracted, slept well, and there is every reason to hope for his speedy recovery. The extraction of the ball from Garibaldi's foot has given rise on the Continent to sundry pleasanties about English eccentricity, one of her Britannic Majesty's subjects being reported to have offered a thousand pounds sterling for the ball. Professor Nielton, in a late clinical lecture, made some interesting observations on the case of General Garibaldi with reference to the methods he had adopted to set at rest the question so long agitated as to the presence of the projectile which had inflicted the wound. M. Nielton, on his first visit, had fully convinced himself that the ball was still in the wound and at what distance from its surface. Percussion with an exploring instrument gave out a dull heavy sound, very different from the clear thin sound which would have been produced had the body been simply a necrosed portion of bone. On returning to Paris, M. Nielton looked, however, for some means of equally convincing others. He had contrived a *soude* with a roughened extremity, like a file, which by a slight rotary movement would be capable of removing some particles of the body it came in contact with. This contrivance was, however, superseded by another. It consisted of a *soude* with its termination in a small olive-shaped body, made of white unvarnished porcelain, and capable of receiving, from a metallic body like lead, a stain which would not be easily effaced. This instrument was forwarded to M. Zanetti, and it was in that way that the Professor and his colleagues fully convinced themselves that M. Nielton's opinion was well founded; and by adopting the method which that gentleman had proposed, of gradual dilatation, they had at last happily succeeded in removing the projectile.

**EMPLOYMENT OF LANCASHIRE SPINNERS ON DRAINAGE WORKS.**—Mr. J. Bailey Denton says that there is practically but little difficulty in employing the able-bodied spinners in works of land improvement. "In drainage it is essential that skilled labourers should finish—that is, bottom—the under drains; but the upper cutting can be done by any hands under the control of a good foreman of works, and where wet lands belong to tenants for life the existing facilities for borrowing money for works of drainage will enable such as are benevolently disposed to meet the cost of draining—for the greater part if not the whole—by means of borrowed capital, and thereby effect the improvement of their estates when exercising kindness towards the spinners. The points to be guarded against are the employment of weakly men, who would suffer greatly from constant wet, and the raising to a price of agricultural labour by the payment of higher wages to unskilled hands than the actual value of their work would command. But all this would be provided against by a little organisation. The foreman would only charge the work of drainage with the value of labour done; the balance, if any, should be paid from the general funds which the country has subscribed. In making these remarks I beg to say that they have been called forth by the fact that at this moment I am carrying out the views I have explained for Mr. Tollemache, the member for Cheshire, whose benevolent feelings have led him personally to employ the General Land Drainage Company to operate on his Mottram estate. I have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Neilson, the Inspector of drainage works on behalf of the Government, and, with his concurrence, have commenced the work."

## THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

WE resume our Sketches of scenes in the distressed districts. While we regret to say that the progress of the evil has in no degree been stopped, it is at once a pleasure and a privilege to be able to report that the efforts made to meet it show no signs of relaxing; on the contrary, there is scarcely a town, a parish, a hamlet, a workshop, or, we believe, an individual not actually affected that is not contributing, or taking measures to contribute, to the funds for relieving the "distress in Lancashire." From the peer to the peasant, from the millionaire to the humblest handworker, all seem impressed with the importance of the crisis and disposed to do their best to meet it. We will not deny that there may be cases where all is not done that might be done; that individuals give less than they might give; and that, perhaps, some give nothing who could well afford to give much. Neither will we enter into the controversy which has been agitated of late as to whether the class of millowners or landowners in the manufacturing districts have done most—or, as some like to put it, done least—for the relief of that immense labouring population whose toil has made both classes rich beyond precedent. The matter was pretty satisfactorily disposed of at the Lancashire county meeting on Tuesday. It is enough for us at present to know that the heart of the British people, as a whole, feels for and exerts its energies to mitigate the suffering that has overtaken the population of Lancashire and the great cotton-manufacturing regions. And we cannot but add that this spectacle of a whole people, feeling that the interests and welfare of one portion are the interests and wellbeing of all, and that where one part suffers it is the duty of the rest to step in and aid, is one well worthy the contemplation of the highest, the purest, and the most patriotic and philanthropic minds. The satisfaction derived from this fact is enhanced by the other fact that it is not merely within our own immediate borders that this great sense of duty is felt: the pulses of all those many communities connected with us—colonies and dependencies, India and the Australias—beat in harmonious response to our own in this great crisis in our social history. All honour to our brethren and fellow-subjects in distant lands who have opened their hearts and purses to sympathise with and relieve the cry of distress which has arisen within the once happy and prosperous homes of Lancashire and the North generally. We in Britain have ere now made a hearty and a liberal response to the call of suffering from other lands, especially from India. They are now honourably repaying the obligation, and we can without fear promise that, should an evil day come upon them—which we heartily trust never will—they will not find us forgetful of their conduct now.

Our Engravings this week are principally of scenes in Manchester, and we may begin our illustrations of them by a description of

## MR. BIRCH'S SEWING-SCHOOLS.

Between five and six months ago, when something more than a vague dread of the coming trouble had begun to possess men's minds, many thinking and practical people in Manchester and throughout Lancashire, as well in the humbler as the higher walks of life, enlisted themselves as volunteers in the service of active and unostentatious charity. This was before our north country nobles and gentlemen had met at Bridgewater House, and while yet the whole, or nearly so, of the present system of relief was formless and void. During this unregimented state of things Mr. William Birch, jun., a gentleman young in years and of no higher position than that of a merchant's clerk in Manchester, was one of the foremost workers; and he has since made for himself a reputation as one of the most successful philanthropists of the present crisis. At the time we have thus fixed Mr. Birch was, in some sort, under an engagement to a certain nobleman (not more nearly allied to the north than an Englishman) to disburse for him the sum of £1000 in weekly instalments of £20, in mitigation of the Lancashire distress as it then existed. In the discharge of this trust Mr. Birch found his work rapidly growing upon his hands, and he resolved, with a view to overtake a portion of it, to put his vicarious influence out to interest in a beneficent venture of his own. The mills continued closing, and what was to be done with the thousands of girls and young women? According to the legal formula, these innocent victims of the cotton famine, any more than the merest hereditary and instinctive pauper, could not, and probably would not, die of sheer want. But could nothing better be done for them? They were young people who had been used to comforts, and occasionally had indulged in luxuries. They had enjoyed the wholesome moral discipline and culture of work and pay. Their education, though obtained in the observant school of life rather than under revised or unvised codes, was, to say the least, too good for their plight, to which it only served to make them more keenly alive. And their prospects were a blank—or worse. What, then, could be done for them? Must they indeed perish, die to everything but mere life in its most abject form? Were there no means of saving them from shedding their honest independence with their holiday vanities in dress—from pawning their womanhood with their ill-spiced rags? To some such purpose were the questions which suggested themselves to Mr. Birch during his daily ministrations as steward of his munificent and noble patron's bounty; and his answer was a resolve to carry out the scheme of establishing his sewing-schools. If an ounce of his ultimate success was wanted, it might have been hailed in the fact that at this very crisis his Lordship doubled the amount of his original grant, and began what he has since continued—namely, to write his weekly cheques for £10. This special fund, however, was still to be kept sacred to the objects for which it had been originally dedicated, so that whatever might become of Mr. Birch's sewing-schools, they would stand or fall without relation to any aid from this quarter. With nothing, therefore, but his religious enthusiasm and simple faith, our young philanthropist set out on his self-chosen mission in quest of money. His weekly returns were soon counted, for the amount was just £3, all in one sum, and contributed by a merchant in that city. With his exchequer in this sorry state, Mr. Birch called upon fifty of his helpless clients, and bade them meet him at six o'clock on the following Monday morning, at the Working Men's Institute, Hulme, upon a promise that he would find some suitable work for them to do, and that they should receive some amount of pay at the end of the week. Meanwhile, he had hired the services of a matron, and had got together the various materials and conveniences for making a start with his first sewing-class. The young women came at the appointed hour, but in nearly twice the invited number; and they were set to work under difficulties which we need not stop to describe. At the close of the week the paymaster was at his post, but his funds were barely sufficient for his needs (3*s.* 4*d.* a head); and to gather them had cost more importantly than would have been decent in almost any other cause. There were now 107 names on the school-list; troops of new applicants were besieging the doors of the building; and the purse had scarcely survived the first week's strain. In these sore straits—as loath to say "fail" as he was at his wife's end how to succeed—Mr. Birch addressed a modest and touching letter to the *Manchester Guardian*, in which he set himself to show to men of wealth that his benevolent scheme was practicable if they would only strengthen his hands. That week (the second) he received £101, out of which he had to provide nearly 400 people with material for their work and money for their pay. This he managed to do, and the young women flocked to him faster and faster. His next step was to enlarge his sphere of action by the aid of the *Times*, to which journal he wrote in much the same strain as to the *Guardian*; and, in reply, he received in some cases substantial help, and in others favourable inquiries from all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Channel Isles. By this time (the third week) the building was so overcrowded with workers that 200 of them were draughted to the Zion School, Salford-road, the chapel committee having placed those rooms at Mr. Birch's disposal. Still, however, the number of fresh comers increased beyond all means of dealing with them. Morning after morning they might have been seen hurrying in in groups of twenties, fifties, and hundreds, not merely from the immediate neighbourhood but also from Harpurhey, Crampall, Blackley, &c., distances that made it a labour-test beforehand for unrobust girls to walk, perhaps without having broken their fast. Still they came, and, by some means or other, still they were provided with work and wages. By rapid degrees the



institution, for such it has temporarily become, waxed in growth and capabilities almost every day. The school known as Zion School, which was soon as full as the one it had been temporarily relieved, was followed in quick succession by the St. Gabriel's School, City-road; by the Chorlton-road School, by a school at Moss-lane, by Dr. Munro's School, St. James's School, St. Paul's School, St. Peter's School, Fleet-street; Richmond-hill School, Salford; Goodier-street School, Harpurhey; and St. Luke's School, Bedford-street; in all thirteen schools, with an aggregate of 2800 souls. The amount of contributions received up to this date in aid of Mr. Birch's eminently successful labour of love is about £1000, and his weekly expenditure has now reached £100, to meet which on Friday, the 21st ult., he had but £65 in hand. Our readers will readily anticipate that much yet remains to be told; but we may venture to hope that this simple sketch of the origin of so novel, so peculiar, and at the same time so incalculably valuable, an institution will lead those who have not yet contributed to its funds to conceive thoughts that will bear fruit in action.

Our Engraving represents the school in Zion Chapel, City-road. The girls obtain the free use of the premises, heated and lighted with gas, are supplied with the materials to work with, and are superintended and visited at their own homes by thirty lady visitors. They are also taught reading and cutting out work, and, when ill, are attended to. Occasionally dinner is provided, and comfortable petticoats and other articles have been supplied to upwards of 250 girls. The average attendance is about 270, the ages of the pupils ranging from sixteen up to that of full-grown women. The girls are occupied in executing work for charitable institutions, and for other parties sending materials to be made up, and are paid 8d. per day when present and if absent from illness. No distinction as to religion is made; and the pupils employ a certain portion of each day in singing hymns of their own selection.

#### THE DEPOT AT THE SOHO BAZAAR, LONDON.

The object of the managers of this depot is to enable needy girls to be employed in sewing by providing a convenient medium for disposing of their work; and orders are given to the directors of the schools as fast as the purchases of the public warrant the extension of the operations. There is also a clothing donation account, and all money contributed to this fund is laid out in articles bought from the sewing-classes, which are then sent to the Central Relief Committee for distribution among the necessitous. This method of giving employment to the young women has received the sanction and approval of her Majesty, who has already sent a donation of £50 to the funds, with an intimation that a further contribution would be made later in the season. This effort has only been in operation a very short time—only a few days, in fact—but letters have already been received from the managers of the sewing-classes expressing thankfulness for this form of help, and stating that, in consequence of the orders received from the Lancashire Needlework Depot, many starving girls have been admitted to share in the shelter and other benefits of the sewing-classes. It is earnestly hoped that this useful and practical means of relief will be adequately supported by the public.

#### THE WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE AND TEAROOMS.

This institute has been established for the purpose of providing a place where unemployed men and lads can obtain a comfortable shelter, and where they can be at the same time amused and instructed. It is situated in City-road, in the parish of St. Mark, of which the Rev. Mr. Archer, A.M., is Rector, who takes a lively interest in its welfare, and is ably seconded by the Rev. Mr. Peckington, who is ever active in imparting instruction to the men in a style admirably suited to their requirements. There are about 400 individuals who take advantage of the benefits of the institute, who enter classes, at their own option, for reading, writing, and arithmetic, the various classes beginning at ten o'clock each morning, and the men going home at nine o'clock in the evening. They have also singing, discussion (politics being excluded), concerts, &c. No drink is allowed, and no one is admitted under eighteen years of age. The teaching is supplied gratis, the classes are presided over by James Taylor, a working man, Mr. Birch acts as secretary, and Mr. Callendar is president of the institute. Lectures are given in connection with the institute, to which the men may bring their wives. The institute is doing a vast amount of good.

In connection with the institute there is a kitchen, from which soup, hash, bread, rice, and milk are supplied; and in a lower apartment—called the tearoom—at half-past five each day a dish of tea and a heavy slice of bread and butter are provided for each man, a verse of a hymn being sung as grace before partaking of the refreshment. The tearoom is likewise in connection with Mr. Birch's organisation, Mr. Callendar acting as chairman of the committee. The men attending the institute and tearoom generally come tolerably well dressed and always clean, the distress not having yet reduced the class of men who appreciate such an institution so as to greatly alter their general appearance. Altogether, these institutions are of very great value in preserving the moral and improving the intellectual characters of the persons attending them.

#### CHEAP DINING-ROOMS.

In connection with Manchester we may mention that Mr. John Pender has opened in that city, entirely at his own expense, an exceedingly useful institution known as the Gaythorne Cooking-depot and Dining-rooms. The place has been opened specially for the working classes, but visitors are invited, the desire being to make it a model for the establishment of similar kitchens in other parts of the city. The food provided is both good and cheap, and it will be dispensed at cost price. The rooms have been fitted up with very great care for the comfort and convenience of the working classes who wish for a good and cheap meal. One room is intended to be converted into a kitchen for dispensing free rations, and to be called the "Finch-street Kitchen." The other rooms are now fitted up for cooking and dining rooms, and for the accommodation of the attendants of the room. The principal room will seat 300 at a time, and arrangements will admit of providing three times that number with three meals during the day. The breakfast hours are between eight and ten a.m.; dinner can be had from noon till three o'clock; and tea is provided from four till eight in the evening. On Friday the astonishing number of 1200 persons, mostly working men, were served with dinner between twelve and two o'clock, at the rooms. The charge for the refreshments, all of a wholesome and substantial character, is moderate. A cup of milk may be had for a halfpenny; and a bowl of porridge, a cup of coffee, a cup of tea, and bread and butter, each for one penny. For dinner there is supplied a bowl of broth, a bowl of soup, plate of potatoes, bread and cheese, the charge for each being one penny; for 2d. a plate of cold beef may be had. At teatime a cup of coffee or tea is provided for a penny, and bread and butter may be had at the same price. A reading-room, furnished with daily papers and useful and entertaining periodicals, is free to those who have used the dining-rooms.

#### UNEMPLOYED OPERATIVES LEVELLING PRESTON MOOR.

In addition to the Engravings we gave last week of scenes in Preston, our Artist has made a Sketch of the unemployed operatives at work in levelling Preston Moor. This is a large tract of waste ground on the north side of the town and closely adjoining it; and the operatives, to the number of about 3000, are occupied in preparing it for being built upon. They are under the control of inspectors, who see that they answer to their names and apportion the work for them. There is no severe exaction of labour; you see none of the men with their coats off like the regular "navvy." They seem cheerful, and while at work discuss the topics of the day, the probabilities of the future, &c. Some are standing in large groups, while a portion of the younger groups are playing at marbles, jumping, &c. They all leave work at twelve o'clock, many, indeed, more, going to refresh themselves at the soup-kitchens. The wages paid are of course small, but they still help to keep off want, and the work done will be of value hereafter.

LETTERS FROM ODESSA state that some uneasiness is felt on the subject of the next harvest in consequence of the drought which has so long prevailed in Southern Russia. In several of the governments the autumn sowings have been seriously endangered, and in Bessarabia many of the landed proprietors have given up all hope of any crop in 1863.

### COUNTY MEETING IN LANCASHIRE FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DISTRESS.

A COUNTY MEETING, called by the Lord Lieutenant, was held on Tuesday in the Manchester Town-hall. The hall was filled. Upon the motion of Mr. Saunders, the High Sheriff of Lancashire, the Earl of Sefton (Lord Lieutenant) to ok the chair. Upon the platform were the Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley, the Earl of Wilton, Lord Edward Howard, Lord Egerton of Tatton; Sir Robert Gerard, Bart.; Lord Skelmersdale, the Hon. Algernon Barton; Mr. T. Bazley, M.P.; the Mayor of Manchester (Mr. Abel Heywood), Sir E. Arncliffe, Lord George Cavendish; Sir H. De Trafford, Bart.; Mr. Widdingham Egerton, M.P.; Sir J. K. Shurlockworth; Colonel Gray, M.P.; Sir G. D. Bardsley; the Mayors of Liverpool, Rochdale, Warrington, Salford, Blackburn, Ashton, and Stockport; Lord Grey de Wilton, Sir T. Birch, Mr. Hugh Meron, Mr. Alderman Nield; Mr. J. W. M. Elmo; a deputation from Liverpool, including Mr. C. Turner, M.P., Mr. Hutchinson (ex-Mayor), Mr. N. Rathbone, jun., Mr. C. Forget, Mr. G. Melly, Mr. J. Bibbey, Mr. S. H. Thompson, Mr. F. W. Earle, &c.; Mr. Robert Barnes, Mr. J. Entwistle, Mr. T. Ashton, &c.

The Earl of Derby, who moved the first resolution, made an energetic speech on behalf of the relief fund. He stated that the distress in the district was, as far as he could judge, more likely to increase than to diminish. At the same time the cry for help had been so nobly responded to by the country that, in the face of their generosity, he must deprecate, for the present at least, any appeal to Parliament. In that relief he confidently stated that Lancashire had done more than she got credit for; he believed £500,000 would not represent the whole sum already raised in the county. He believed and hoped, however, they would do yet more, and the result showed that his hope was well founded. His Lordship headed the fresh subscription with a donation of £5000, the Lord Lieutenant followed with £3000, and the amount subscribed in the room was estimated to exceed the splendid sum of £50,000. As will be seen from the subjoined extract, the *Times* states the sum subscribed in the room as not £50,000, but £130,000. We suppose the one statement may include subscriptions promised by persons not present, and the other simply the amount contributed at the moment. Whichever be the amount, the Lancashire holders of property need not blush for the part they are taking.

Lancashire has made her long-delayed effort, and the result will astonish the world. We had wished that the great cotton county of England should lead the first onslaught against the giant enemy which has stopped her factories and desolated her humble homes. To the magnates of that mighty industry and to the natural leaders of that down-stricken population it, however, seemed good to let the general public pass on before. Like skirmishers in front of a great army, our little villages and our small towns, our classes of every order in the social system, individuals of great means, and commercial houses of great wealth, have all gone to the front and delivered their shot, more or less effective, against the common foe. Now comes the disciplined and serried phalanx, dense and powerful. All Lancashire gathered on Tuesday in public meeting, headed by the Lord Lieutenant and Lord Derby and the other great territorial lords, and represented also by the members of the respective corporations, and by almost every great manufacturing firm in the county. Bodies of vast power are often sluggish to move, but now that Lancashire has come fairly into action, the world must confess that the spectacle of power is magnificent. At this one meeting no less than £130,000 were subscribed! The sum is enormous. We believe that it excels for one sum any collection ever prompted by pity or patriotism. As the contribution of a single county, at a single meeting, to a single object, it is certainly without parallel in our history, and without example in any other nation. Most heartily do we rejoice to be able now to say—Lancashire is doing her duty.

This great sum of £130,000, be it remembered, is not by any means the measure of the benevolence of the property classes of Lancashire towards their destitute neighbours. It is in addition to contributions already given, to the amount, as Lord Derby reckons, of no less than £100,000—in addition to poor rates already paid—in addition to individual acts of munificence already performed, and still in course of performance. Lord Derby, defending his country from observations which the delay that has occurred in this great demonstration drew forth, and, as we still think, justified, dwelt powerfully upon these topics. Admitting frankly that there were "individuals who had grossly neglected their duty in Lancashire," and that there had been "instances of niggard feeling" in the country, yet he recited so many cases of unobtrusive and almost romantic generosity, that the aggregate must amount to very much more than even the large sum which the subscription-list at this meeting already shows. Lord Derby was enabled to read a long list of instances in which manufacturers were giving two days' wages a week to their workpeople; he was able to mention some others who were keeping all their hands off the poor-rates and also off the bounty-list, and a much longer catalogue of manufacturers who incurred a very large daily expenditure in less systematic aids to their own workpeople. Even the poor rates are rising at last to flood mark. The poor-rate expenditure, which was £2259 for a week in September, 1861, has risen to £17,681 for the last week of November, 1862. This is a difference of 800 per cent; and if Lord Derby offers these figures as a fair sample of what is passing in the unions of the county, there is not much more to be said on the poor-rate question. All these various sources of relief, if brought out in totals, would startle us by their magnitude; as it is, they testify to the enormous resources and stupendous wealth of this county.—*Times*.

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM, CLAPTON.—The managers of this institution (which, during its career of nearly half a century, has been the means of maintaining and educating nearly 3000 orphans, from every locality and of almost every condition, and which has now within its walls more than 400 children) have determined to commemorate the year 1863—the jubilee year of the society—by the admission of 100 orphans. In this work they are likely to receive support of a very gratifying kind. The ex-pupils of the institution, many of whom by superior industry and ability have achieved considerable success in the commercial world, contributed last year upwards of 250 guineas towards measures for a general appeal on behalf of the "jubilee" took place to concert measures for a general appeal on behalf of the "jubilee" fund to all who have been educated in the asylum. It was determined that the fund be termed "The Ex-pupils' Jubilee Fund." Mr. J. Walker, of Milk-street, was appointed treasurer, and Mr. Samuel Lowry (of the firm of Truman, Hitchcock, and Co., 23, Wood-street) kindly consented to undertake the duties of honorary secretary. Before adjourning, a subscription list was opened and headed by the donation of 20 guineas from Mr. Samuel Lowry, and the amount immediately subscribed was upwards of 120 guineas. It must be a source of genuine pride and satisfaction to the supporters of this and similar institutions to find those who in their youth received from them incalculable benefits now possessing the disposition and the power to afford efficient aid in extending and perpetuating the good work. We have no doubt that this movement, when more generally known, will be very heartily responded to by the ex-pupils of the London Orphan Asylum.

THE FENS.—The sea-dam which has been constructed at the mouth of Marshland Smeth and Fen Drain, from the designs of Mr. Page, C.E., is now nearly completed, but was seriously jeopardised one day last week. The dam consists of a row of perpendicular piles across the opening, strengthened by a number of railway metals driven into the soil at the foot, and tied at the back by timbers fixed to shorter piles driven into the bed of the drain. The space between the two rows of piles is filled up with clunch, clay, earth, sacks, and faggots, the structure thus forming a bank towards the drain, and a perpendicular wall towards the river. The ties by which this wall was connected with the banks were not sufficiently strong, and the pressure of the tide against the dam caused it to give way to a certain extent, leaving a large gap in the bank on either side. This, of course, induced apprehensions that the structure would be carried away, and the country which it is designed to protect again exposed to danger; but, happily, the water did not flow through to any very great extent; and the dam, having been strengthened with additional piles, was up to Saturday successful in fighting the waters. The state of the banks of the Ouse and Eau Brink Cut have excited attention, as for some distance the foreshore is entirely scoured away, and the stream runs close to the foot of the banks, which for a long period have only been maintained by a continual renewal of faggoting on their face. This is constantly sinking as it becomes decayed at the foot or is carried away by the stream; and it is clear that unless some large and comprehensive measure be adopted for the formation of new banks set further back than the existing ones, and having a proper foreshore, very serious consequences are likely to result to the whole district.

### PASTORAL BY CARDINAL WISEMAN ON THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

A pastoral from Cardinal Wiseman was read on Sunday in all the Roman Catholic churches and chapels of the "archiepiscopal district of Westminster." After stating that he referred to the distress in his Lenten indulgences, his Eminence goes on to say that all the hopes which were then entertained—whether of a termination of the unnatural war raging in America, of its mitigation in so far that commerce might be resumed, or of a substitute for cotton being discovered—had since vanished. An immense population is now thrown with a crushing weight on extraneous support—on the earnings of the labouring classes, the stores of the rich, and the charity of the entire nation.

It is a well-known fact that South Lancashire and the neighbouring parts of Cheshire and Yorkshire are the seats of our most important and, till lately, most flourishing manufacture—that of cotton—through all the processes of which that useful material is capable. Hundreds of thousands of the population gained abundant remuneration and independent livelihood by carrying on its preparations through every stage, from the cleansing of its crude fibre to the beauty and perfection of a finished texture. At the same time, enterprising employers had covered these districts with huge buildings, and furnished them with magnificent machinery, necessary for the exercise of this industry. This mutual co-operation requires another element, which our country does not produce. It could give capital, and it could command industry; but it could not furnish the matter on which they were to be employed. The mill, which receives its impulse from the passing breeze or from the stream within the weir, derives its daily food from the slopes or stretches that surround it and seem to wave with their bending crops. The mill, as it is no less called, of the manufacturing districts must have its nourishment brought across the wide Atlantic, and an immense traffic, which covered the sea with ships, fed those enormous factories, to whose ponderous machinery only the giant steam-power could give sufficient motion.

The Southern States of the North American Union mainly furnished this fitting and now necessary material to which the machinery was adapted, and a failure in its supply involved the cessation of this branch of manufacture and the throwing out of employment of its thousands of workmen. The civil war which has broken out in that Republic led to the almost total interruption in the commerce requisite for the transmission of material, by authorising, according to established rules, the Northern States, who have a stronger maritime power, to prevent its exportation for the advantage—through ours—of their rivals. And thus the evils of war extend themselves far beyond their intended limits and spread wretchedness and calamity over those who are innocent of its causes and its ferocity.

For the truth of this sad experience has shamefully come home to us; for months past the maintenance of so many workmen and their families has devolved upon their fellow-countrymen; for months to come, unless some new and merciful action of Divine Providence interfere, we must expect to hear of them to be continued.

It is terrible to contemplate this scene. The British Islands can scarcely boast a race of men more manly and self-dependent than those upon whom this calamity has fallen. They have produced more distinct and essential changes in the commercial laws of the empire, and so in the international regulations of Europe, than our nobility or landed gentry.

It will be said that in days of prosperity these poor people were improvident and laid little by for times of possible want, or otherwise took advantage of their success to exact exorbitant remuneration. Be it even so; this is no reason to reproach or reprimand, but for simple compassion. If correction is required, the stinging scourge which they are now enduring is better calculated to inflict it than any admonition, still less any reproof from human lips. We do not allude so much to the pangs of hunger suffered, or the smart of it witnessed in others dear to them. But surely it cuts one to the heart to contemplate these men, standing through week after week of unwilling idleness, with folded arms, gazing on the rusting furnace, now deprived of its cheerful bursts of flame, on the tall shafts stripped as by defeat of their waving pennons of smoke, on the slumbering wheels and silent looms; with the brightness and the restlessness and very turmoil of which the elements of their own being used to beat and act in harmony. It is most moving to see such a race of men stealing about inactive, with frames and sinews that would form and nerve an invincible army. But still more afflicting it is to see so many honourable and powerful men bow their heads in mournful dejection, and hide their blushing foreheads as they receive in their toil-hardened hands the relief of others' charity instead of their well-earned wages.

After stating that the Society of St. Vincent de Paul had already taken energetic measures to alleviate the distress, his Eminence observed that he had delayed his appeal until now because London, to use a familiar phrase, was "empty." He mentions that the collection to be made throughout the "archdiocese" on this Sunday will be forwarded to the general committee, in whose indefatigable exertions and perfect impartiality in the application of the funds intrusted to it he has every confidence. The pastoral concludes by an earnest appeal to all—even to the poor—to give liberally, and with a prayer that blessings may fall abundantly on the households of the givers. The Cardinal's appeal was heartily responded to, liberal collections having been made in all the Catholic places of worship in the district.

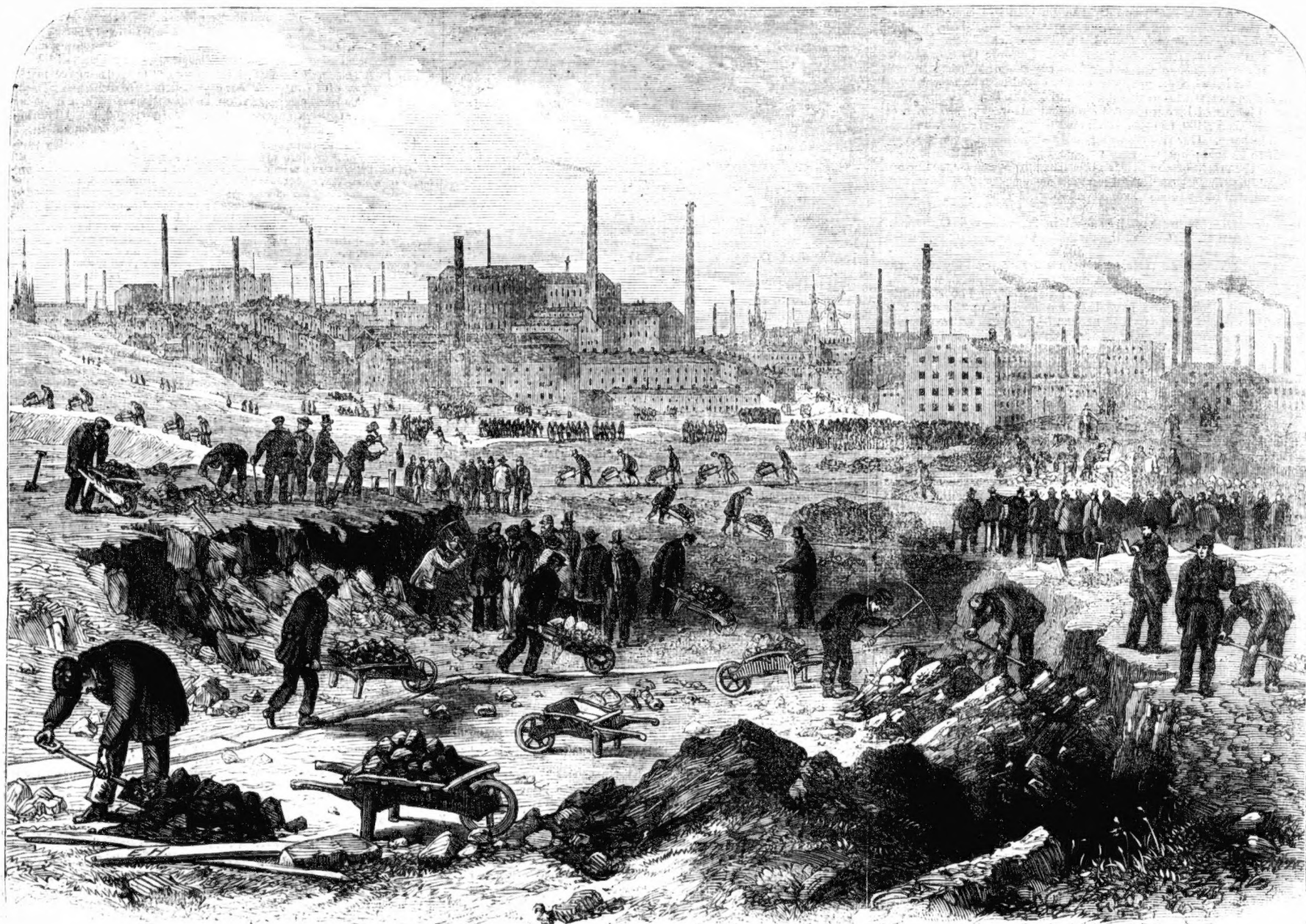
We give a special importance to the above pastoral, not because it is exceptional, or because the clergy of other denominations are not as active and earnest in pleading the cause of the distressed as Cardinal Wiseman, but because we wish to show that, while the suffering is confined to the adherents of no one sect or creed, neither are the sympathy and efforts to mitigate the evil to be attributed to any class or number of classes among them, but are shared by all; and, further, because we are anxious to let it be known that the leaders and members of a Church not generally in harmony with the views of the bulk of the British people are desirous to do their part in the great work of benevolence that now lies before us.

LONDON BRIDGES.—It has been calculated to place London on a level with Paris in respect to bridge accommodation; proportional to population it should possess 80 bridges; on a level with Lyons, 132 bridges; and on a level with Glasgow, 18 bridges. We are so accustomed to hear of the improvement made in the means of travel in the last half century that we accept the assertion as a self-evident truth, and do not stop to inquire if it be exact in all respects; if we did, we should learn that it is not. In the means of communication between the two sides of the river we have actually retrograded, or, rather, the growth of population and of trade has outstripped the increase of bridges. In 1811, there was one bridge to every group of population numbering 319,333 souls; in 1831, one to 331,338 inhabitants; in 1851, one to 399,606 inhabitants; in 1861, one to 400,433 inhabitants; and even the opening of Lambeth-bridge the week before last only reduced the proportion to one bridge to 350,376 inhabitants; so that Londoners in the present day have less efficient means for crossing the river than they had during the early part of the century up to 1831.

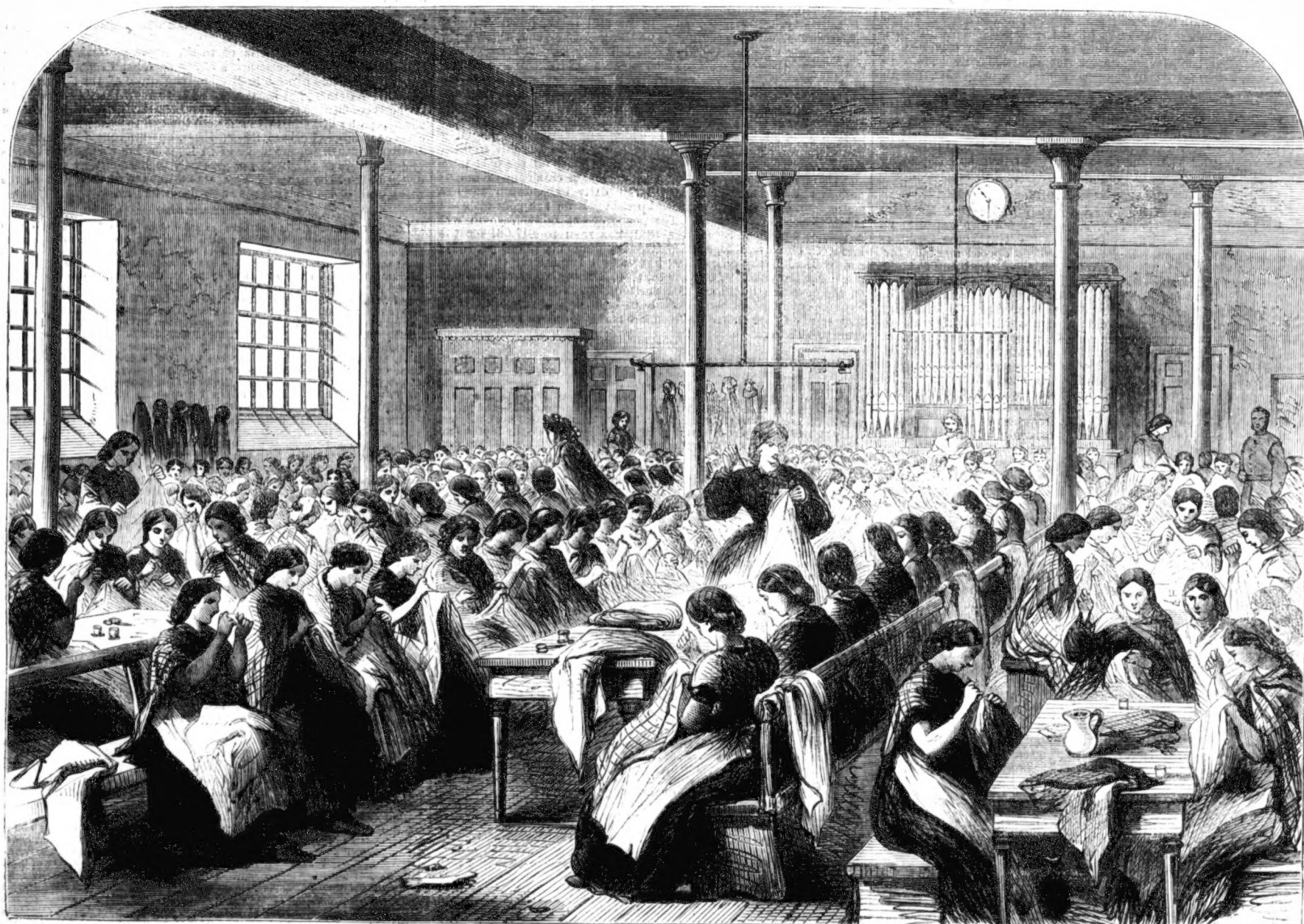
UNSEASONABLE SALMON.—Some time ago Sir George Grey was applied to for an Order in Council to stop the exportation of salmon during the close season. It was represented that some 1500 cwt. of salmon were sold in Paris in one day, supplied chiefly from England. Sir George Grey declined to advise the Government to issue an Order in Council, but recommended local authorities to exercise increased vigilance. In consequence of this advice a case was last week brought before the borough magistrates of Newcastle. The defendant, George Rockett, was prosecuted under the 14th section of the 24th and 25th Victoria, cap. 109. Sergeant Robert Spence, of the Northumberland county constabulary, said that at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th of November, he went to the Trafalgar goods station of the North-Eastern Railway. His attention was directed to three boxes. He opened one of the boxes, and found in it salmon in an unclean state. He found some ova in the fish. The boxes were addressed to—"Messrs. Friend and Co., Custom-house and shipping agents; for Mr. Dillatree, W. T., to be delivered with speed." A few of the salmon were in a putrid state. William Swales, agent to the North-Eastern Railway Company, stated that he was in the goods station on the 20th inst. when the defendant came there. He said he had reason to expect that salmon would be brought to the station about the 20th of the month. He was in the goods station on the day when the boxes taken possession of by the police were brought, and was told they contained salmon. The boxes were opened the same night in the presence of witness, and were found to be filled with salmon. On the consignment there was "7 cwt., 6 qrs., from William Thompson." The rate for fish was 3s. 6d., for bacon 1s. 6d. per cwt. Mr. Bush, for the defendant, said that the Act of Parliament did not extend to Scotland, or Ireland, or the River Tweed, and there was nothing to show that these fish were from Scotland, or Ireland, or out of the Tweed. This being the only defence the magistrates imposed a fine of 10s. for each fish, or £54 in all, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment.

DEATH OF MR. DEEDS, M.P. FOR EAST KENT.—We regret to hear of the death of Mr. Deeds, at his residence in London, after a few hours' illness. Mr. Deeds was born in 1796, and had, therefore, entered his sixty-seventh year. He was educated at Winchester and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, but was afterwards elected a Fellow of All Souls' College, Cambridge. Mr. Deeds entered Parliament in 1807 for the borough of Hythe, and was first returned for East Kent in 1845, and with a short intermission has continued to sit as its representative ever since. His knowledge of the forms of the House and his business qualities made him a valuable member of Parliament and an admirable chairman of committees, which post he usually filled. He was a Conservative in politics, but latterly had approached the more liberal sections of that party. The hon. gentleman was an active magistrate, and chairman of the Quarter Sessions. He was an earnest supporter of the volunteer movement, and was Colonel of the East Kent Mounted Rifles. By his demise a vacancy occurs in the Ecclesiastical Commission.



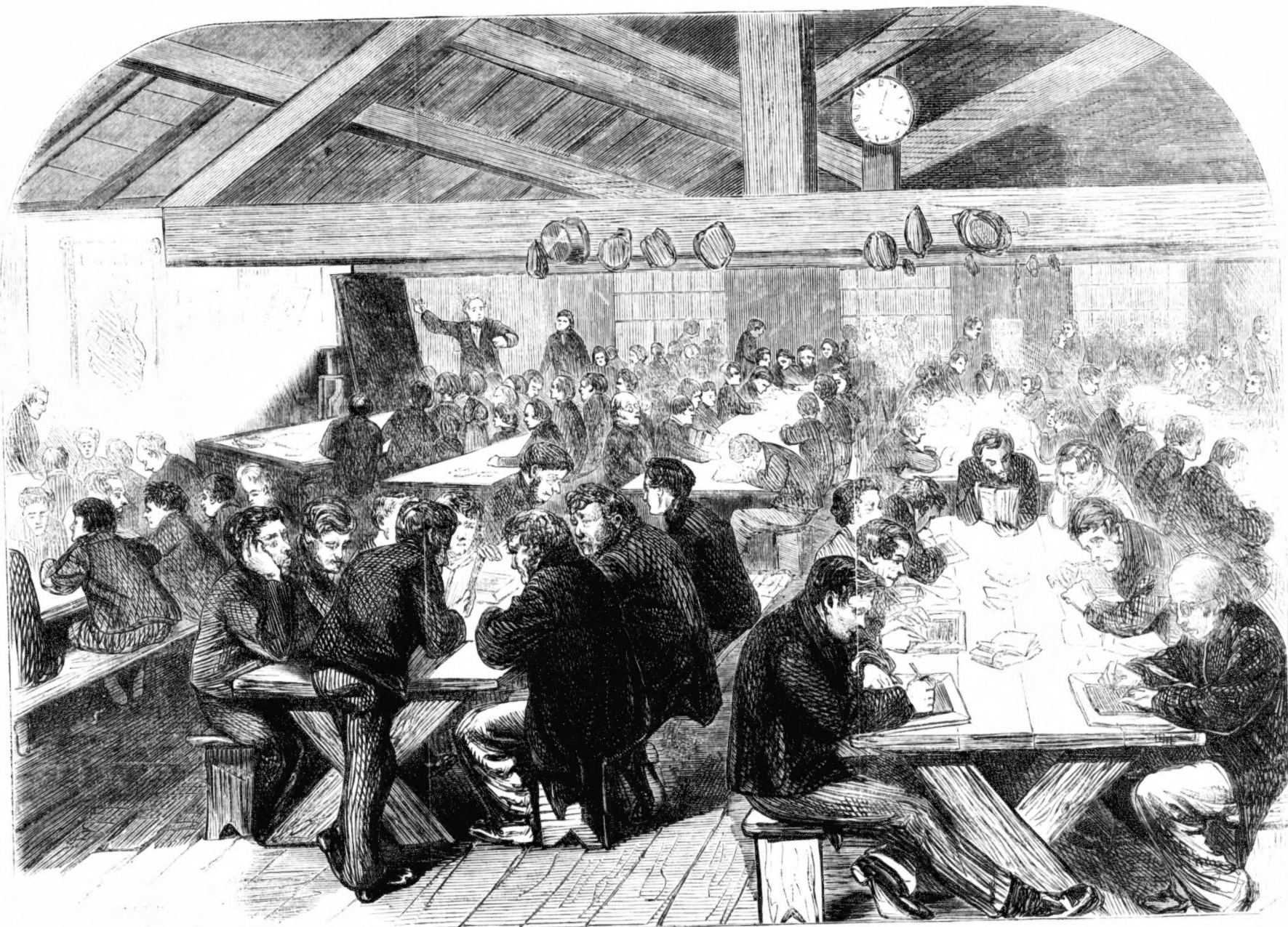


THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.—MILL-HANDS AT WORK ON PRESTON MOORS.

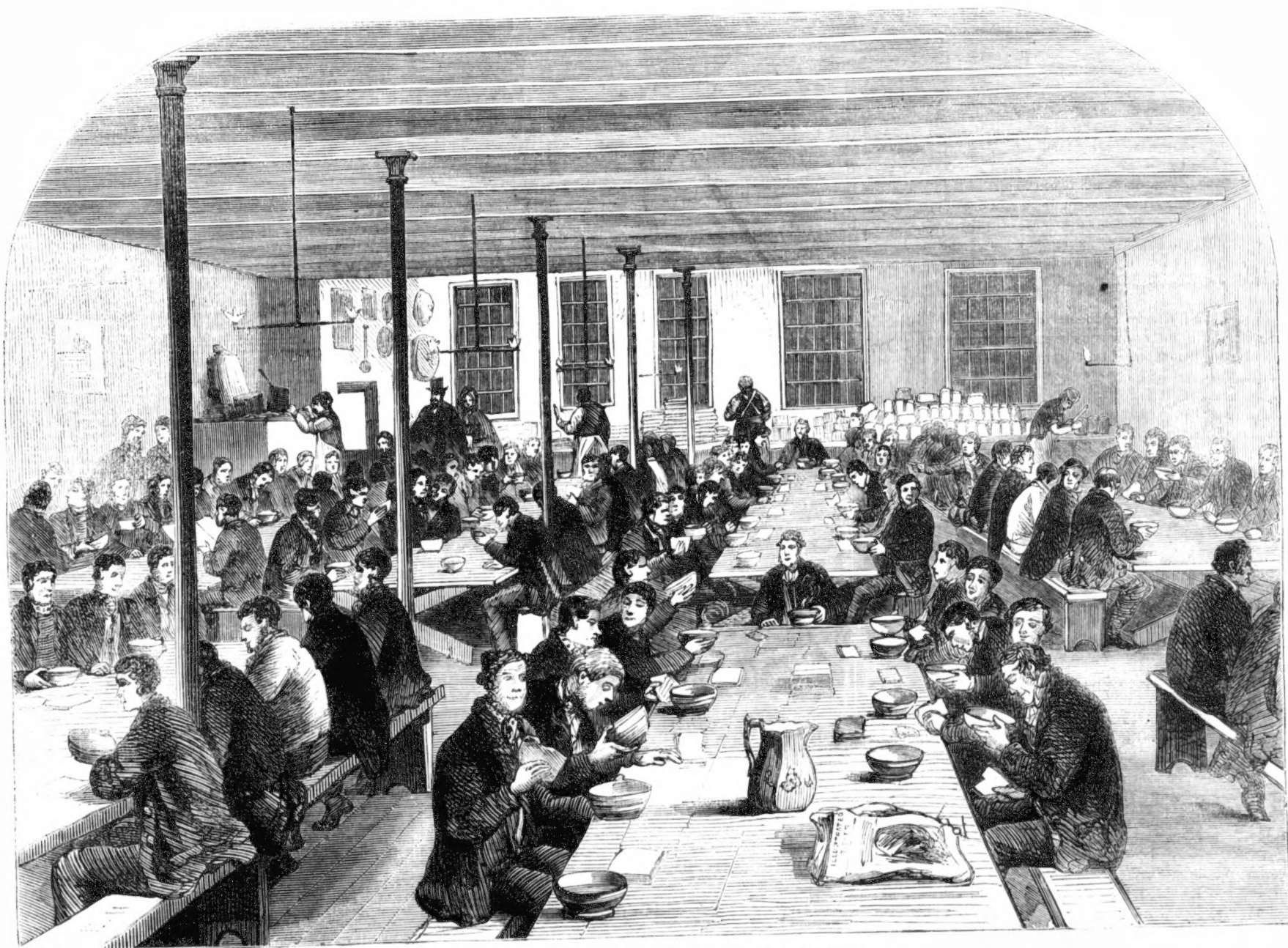


SEWING-SCHOOL FOR UNEMPLOYED FACTORY-GIRLS, ZION CHAPEL, STRETFORD-STREET MANCHESTER.





THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.—INSTITUTE FOR THE UNEMPLOYED, CITY-ROAD, MANCHESTER



MEN'S TEAROOM AT THE INSTITUTE CITY-ROAD, MANCHESTER.



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## CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES,

containing

TALES AND SKETCHES CONNECTED WITH CHRISTMAS,

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ILLUSTRATIVE OF CHRISTMAS AND ITS FESTIVITIES,

from Designs by C. H. Bennett, J. A. Pasquier, Percival Skelton, Alfred

Slater, &amp;c.;

And all the News of the Week.

## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1862.

## THIEVES' HAUNTS.

THE perils attending the pedestrian in the streets of London have formed during the last few weeks the chief topic of conversation in the metropolis. The whole danger may be summarised into the statement that instead of thieves, as heretofore, singly and stealthily plundering the wayfarer, they have learned the policy of combination, which enables them to do openly and almost with impunity that which they before contrived secretly and executed with trepidation. The consequences to the community are disastrous, not only in the loss of property, which might be a secondary consideration, but in the acts of fearful violence with which whole columns of our journals are daily filled, and which to the sufferers are of far greater importance in the way of injury than any amount of mere pecuniary detriment. A simple paragraph, a report of a criminal trial, tells of an attack by ruffians upon some unoffending individual, whom, after conviction of one or more of the criminals, the public hears of no more, and therefore blandly imagines, if troubling itself at all about the matter, to be going on as before. But the fact is otherwise. The victim of a sudden brutal assault of the class now so common is seldom, according to the vulgar phrase, "the same man afterwards." The delicate, it may be enfeebled, state of nervous organisation which results from a highly civilised state of existence, devoid of excitement or a venture, is always utterly and thoroughly disarranged by an unexpected rough struggle for life with a gang of street bandits. The man may live, but the finest fibres of the brain are disorganised, even if other permanent injury be not at once established by the compression of the windpipe or the contusion of the skull. Of course, as the matter touches every one, every one has his own peculiar crotchet to propose for a remedy. One advocates doubling the police rates; another, the employment of volunteers; a third, the revocation of tickets-of-leave; a fourth, the legalisation of the prize-ring; a fifth, a universal private armament; a sixth, the companionship of man's natural sentinel, the dog. Some of these may be advisable, others dangerous, others again impolitic. There are some men to whom the dog is a companion; others to whom he is a pest and a danger. Men accustomed to arms may carry them safely, while some would be more likely to endanger themselves and their friends than their enemies. The whole aspect of the matter is this, that the single honest individual stands in dread of a confederacy of the dishonest. Viewed under an aspect of political economy, the combination of thievery has stolen a march upon and gone ahead of that of honesty. No single traveller dreads a single thief, no single thief but dreads the law, which represents the whole nation.

Reduced to this, the whole question depends upon the relative strength of the two powers of combination—those of the thieves and of the community. The latter may be strengthened, it is true, but so may the former. One need scarcely refer to history for the deeds of Cartouche or of Louis Mandrin (who actually seized upon the revenues in various parts of France) for illustrations of what may be done in the way of well-organised brigandism. We have before us at the present day an example in the Italian kingdom. But while the robbers have no power to weaken the combination of the communities, these have amongst us, at the present day, the means of utterly splitting up, dividing, and dispersing the thieves. Out of evil comes good, invariably. Even our garotters have been of enormous social benefit. Few men now dare to get drunk. Dryden wrote of "Og, from a treason-tavern rolling home." Og would now be garrotted upon his first appearance in such a state. The garotters have done more to induce temperance than all the teetotal spouters who have ever held forth from platforms.

Let us study these involuntary philanthropists yet a little more. They point out to us whole neighbourhoods in London to which they fly in case of pursuit, whence they start on predatory expeditions, like the ancient robbers from feudal Rhine castles, and which they exclusively inhabit for the maturing of their plans and the organisation of their gangs. And these localities—vile, recking, and pestiferous—fringe the most-frequented, highest-rented streets in busy London. At the back of the Strand, Drury-lane, Holborn, and Oxford-street, thieves' nests lie in swarms, in dingy courts and blind alleys where the mere ground, but for "the neighbourhood," would be worth the highest rent of the rickety tenements thereon twice told. Victoria-street, Westminster, was cut sheer through some of the most noisome haunts of infamy in the whole metropolis.

Half Orchard-street, and all the Almonry, where no decent person could once ever pass without being pillaged, fell at one swoop. The rent of a single floor in the new street is now equivalent to that of a dozen of the houses formerly standing upon and around its site. Where formerly stood a wilderness of courts, alleys, and narrow passages, there is now a broad, wide thoroughfare, which half a dozen police can guard easily from end to end. We know that even here robberies are not uncommon, because upon each side remnants of the old Alsatia have been still permitted to exist. But they bear no proportion to those which would certainly have been committed had the ancient rookery still stood. So with New Oxford-street, which cleft the old district of St. Giles's, and made a thoroughfare of a region before impassable. Robbers hate long, broad streets, which render pursuit not only prompt but successful. Besides, such streets divide the thieves in many cases from their comrades. It is the existence of "slums," as they are called, which fosters and shelters the growing confederacy of metropolitan ruffianism. There was a time when Charing-cross was the centre of a nucleus of foul alleys, in which dismal crimes were nightly perpetrated, and in one of which a famous English poet was once captured on a charge of murder. The remedy has been the throwing open of the whole way from the Houses of Parliament to Trafalgar-square. In like manner let our modern thieves' haunts be dealt with. Level to the ground the wretched streets and courts incumbering the ground between the Strand and Drury-lane: drive wide, well-lighted, and direct thoroughfares through every notorious haunt of thieves in every metropolitan district, and the work of the police will be rendered comparatively easy, while the danger of the London pedestrian will be diminished and the opportunities of the garotter reduced to a minimum. We are aware that we are suggesting a gigantic work, and one that cannot be accomplished in a day; but it is the only effectual remedy for the existing evil, and we venture to think, not altogether unworthy the attention of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES arrived at Dover on Wednesday, and proceeded to London en route for Windsor, where her Majesty and the Royal family are staying.

THE EARL OF GIFFORD, M.P. for Totnes, is improving in health, and hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

MR. STELLING, M.P., has been elected Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrews. He polled 191, and the Earl of Dalhousie 57.

IT IS REMOVED AT THE CLUBS that Sir Hugh Rose is about to resign his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Forces in Bengal, and that Sir Hope Grant will be his successor.

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS embarked at Suez on the 25th ult., on board the French steamer *Europe* for their own country.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has issued an order authorising the local Governments to grant pensions to families of Government servants killed in the execution of their duty.

ON THE MOTION OF THE EARL OF ZETLAND, the Grand Lodge of Freemasons have subscribed £1000 towards the fund for the relief of the distress in Lancashire.

A REWARD OF £1000 has been offered by George Peabody and Co., Old Broad-street, for the discovery of the parties who have stolen £50,000 from the Bank of America.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH appears to be occupying himself with the approaching eventuality of his coronation as King of Hungary, as medals commemorative of that ceremony have been ordered at the Imperial Mint.

IN THE TEN MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER there were 165,906 clocks and 125,763 watches imported into this country.

M. HORACE VERNET, whose health had improved, has just suffered a relapse.

THE OCCUPATION BY ENGLAND of the Island of Lemnos, as a coal-depot, has been officially announced by Rear-Admiral Touchard.

CONSTANTINOPLE LETTERS OF THE 20TH ULT. announce the birth of a Prince to the Sultan, named Mahmoud-Djenul-Edidin.

A MUNICH LETTER STATES that all the Greeks who have remained faithful to and accompanied King Otto have been decorated by the Grand Duke of Oldenburg. How many of them are there?

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM BENGAL TO THE COTTON DISTRICTS RELIEF FUND amounted, according to the latest advices, to £10,000.

AT A FARM NEAR ALNWICK, last week, eight persons, principally young women, lost their lives by the explosion of a thrashing-machine boiler.

SIR GEORGE GREY has refused an application made on behalf of "old Fleming" for another investigation into the Glasgow murder. This affair has so preyed upon the mind of Mrs. Jack, a sister of Mrs. McLachlan, residing in Inverness, that she has become insane.

THE CURSE OF CALTANISSETTA, in Sicily, having refused to baptize a child under the name of Joseph Garibaldi, the parents have instituted law proceedings against him.

IN THE TEN MONTHS ENDED OCT. 31 there were 192,700,800 eggs imported, against 175,567,800 at the same period last year.

DURING THE PRESENT WAR IN AMERICA the Austrian Government has sold 80,000 muskets to the Northerners.

AT ORAN (Algeria) an Arab, being jealous of his wife, aged sixteen, cut off her left hand, two fingers of the right one, and her nose.

A MACHINE is being tried at Marseilles, called the "thermogenator," in which the heat to be used in distilling is obtained by means of the friction of two surfaces. The steam and boiling water required are thus obtained without the direct use of fuel.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, in a long despatch, has answered Sir Charles Wood's attack on the financial department and Mr. Laing's Budget. Admitting some trifling errors, the policy of the Budget is vigorously defended.

IT APPEARS that, in the ten months ended Oct. 31, the declared value of ale and beer exported was £1,209,494.

ON THE 14th ult. a great fire took place in Toronto, and several lives were lost. The property was insured in English offices.

A MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMMUNICATION has been established between St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and New York, by four different routes—viz., via Havannah, Bermuda, Jamaica, and Cuba. The communication is six times monthly.

IT SEEMS that there is a great increase in the exportation of steam-engines. In the ten months ended the 10th of October the value was £1,288,054, whilst last year it was £1,042,898.

DR. BERNARD, who was tried in this country as an accomplice of Orsini in his attack upon the French Emperor and acquitted, died the other day, an inmate of a madhouse, and was buried on Sunday.

FROM A PARLIAMENTARY PAPER just issued it appears that in the ten months ended the 31st of October the quantity of raw cotton imported was 3,076,973 cwt., whilst in the same period last year it was 10,105,523 cwt.

IT IS AFFIRMED that Mr. W. F. Windham has sold the Felbrig Hall estate for £135,000. The incumbrances upon the property amount to £110,000. Mr. Windham has still the Hanworth estate, which is strictly entailed, and therefore cannot be disposed of.

A PRISONER, of a most desperate character, named Hobson, has escaped from the Nottingham House of Correction. He broke the door panel out, and, having made a rope of his bedclothes, he fastened it to the prison wall and let himself down into the street, a distance of about thirty feet.

M. VERDI, after the first representation of his new opera of the "Forza del Destino," at the Imperial Theatre at St. Petersburg, received from the hands of the Emperor the Grand Cross of the Order of Stanislas. This is the first time that such a high distinction has been conferred in Russia on a foreign composer.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF WHAT TRANSPIRED DURING THE TRIAL OF ROSALIE DOISE, the Emperor ordered an inquiry into the state of the prison of Hazebroek, where she had been confined. The Inspector-General who visited the place has made his report, and the result is that the head gaoler and the woman charged with the care of the female prisoners have been dismissed.

A STOCKHOLM JOURNAL says that the crown of Greece has just been offered, through the medium of the English Government, to Prince Oscar of Sweden.

A LETTER FROM WARSAW, dated the 27th ult., states that another person suspected of being a police agent, has been assassinated at Plock. The murderers have not been discovered.

A DESPATCH FROM BERLIN announces that the Prussian Chambers are to be convoked for the 6th inst.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF GREECE have abolished the punishment of death.

LETTERS FROM AUGSBURG speak in gloomy terms of the health of the Queen of Naples. She is said to be in a state of complete physical and moral prostration, and fears are even entertained for her life. She is more than ever opposed to the idea of reconciliation with the King.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES' SANITARY COMMISSION reported that on the 25th of October last there were 120,000 Federal soldiers sick and wounded in hospitals and convalescent camps.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, Dr. Thomson, has shown his decided objection to Puseyite ornamentation in churches. On Friday he objected to consecrate a church at Selsby-hill, near Stroud, until a floral cross had been removed from the "altar."

A LITERARY AND ARTISTIC CONVENTION is about to be made between Belgium and Russia, under which authors and artists of each country will enjoy in the other an absolute right over their works during their own lives, and with transmission to their heirs for ten or twenty years.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY are having iron cars constructed for use on their road. It is supposed that they will be much lighter and stronger than wooden cars, last much longer, and be much more secure from accident.

COCHIN CHINA has scarcely been taken possession of by the French when it is traversed by electric lines. One is at work regularly from Segon to Ton-Keon, and another to Tran-Bon. Letters state that as soon as the dry season sets in other lines are to be established between the principal towns.

FROM TOULON we are informed that the iron-clad war-ship *Gloire*, when taken into dock, revealed the operation of the galvanic fluid on such portions of the hull as brought copper sheathing into contact with iron plates. Not only was the stock of wine (20,000 litres) turned into vinegar, but a new species of mollusca was generated on the ship's bottom.

ADVICES FROM VIENNA state that the Powers which took part in the Conference of Constantinople for the arrangement of Serbian affairs are about to send engineer officers to Belgrade to assure themselves of the execution of the regulation relative to the ground to be left unoccupied around the fortress of that place.

THE ADMIRALTY have published a large bluebook containing the detailed account of the cost of the various articles produced in the work-hops of her Majesty's dockyards and steam-factories. This is the first time such accounts have been printed for the information of the public.

A QUESTION has arisen whether the Duke of Cambridge, being on the Staff, should go on receiving a General's pay or that of a Field-Marshal, which is fixed on the supposition that it is for active service in the field, at the head of a great army. Forage is allowed for twenty horses. A General Commanding-in-Chief costs about £4000 a year, while a Field-Marshal would cost little less than £7000.

ACCORDING TO THE BUDGET OF THE LATE MINISTER OF WAR, the Italian land forces on a peace footing are fixed at 242,000 men. The cavalry force comprises 1210 officers and 17,930 men; the artillery, 1647 officers and 18,042 men. The infantry of the line comprises 142,044 men. The total forces on a war footing are fixed at 400,000 men. The cost is stated at 197,000,000*fr.*

THE EXCISE RETURNS for the first three quarters of the year have been issued. The quantity of spirits retained for consumption in the United Kingdom as beverage only has been 13,532,217 gallons in the first nine months of the present year. In the same period of 1861 it was 13,950,988 gallons, and of 1860, 16,160,240 gallons.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE BOULEVARD PRINCE EUGENE promises to offer a day of fête to the Parisians, who crowd daily to the Place du Trône to witness the architectural preparations, which are on a scale of great magnitude. Curiosity seems much excited, and the promenade of visitors during the day is somewhat remarkable at this season of the year.

TWO MEMBERS OF THE MEATH POLICE have drawn the sum of 4500*fr.* (over £400) at a lottery on the Continent by a joint valid £12 share. One of the party sold his chance to the other and emigrated to Australia, in July, 1861. He has been written to by the agent, inquiring if he had sold his chance, giving him six months for a reply or no reply before the whole amount is paid over to the other party.

AT A MEETING OF THE GREAT SHIP COMPANY, last week, it was stated that, if £1750 was not immediately provided, the ship must pass into other hands. It would require £5000 to bring her home. The report proposed to raise £100,000 on a mortgage debt, bearing 1 per cent, to be paid off in three years. The ship had earned £15,000 in 111 days, and in a short time longer would have earned £20,000 more. Mr. Scott Russell censured the general management. The proposal was adopted.

THE CHARGE BROUGHT AGAINST MR. MORRIS TAYLOR, the cemetery-registrar at Rochdale, was investigated before the magistrates on Saturday. The evidence went to show that disgraceful irregularities had taken place at the cemetery, and that by Taylor's orders bodies had been habitually removed from one public grave to another; and in some instances private graves had been similarly desecrated. Another adjournment of the inquiry was agreed to.

A SINGULAR PETITION was made the other day by the people of Comberton to Sir W. Denison. Ten years ago he discontinued the practice which had always prevailed of making a yearly allowance of £15 3*s.* to these people to pay priests who brought down rain. They now ask that the allowance be revived, for during the past ten years the rains have failed. They say, "We beg to assure your Excellency that so soon as the ceremonies are again performed we shall have plenty of rain."

SUCCESS.—Success, we may say in passing, is a hideous affair enough. Men are taken in by its spurious resemblance to merit. In the eyes of the multitude, to get on has much the same profile as to be absolutely the best. Success, that Menenius of talent, has one dupe—history. Juvenal and Tacitus are the only ones who kick at it. In the present day it keeps at its beck a kind of official philosophy, which wears the livery of success and dances attendance in its antic chamber. Get on, and what follows? To be in clover is to be clever. You win at a lottery, and you are set down as an able man. It is the winner who is worshipped. Be born with a silver spoon and your fortune's made. Have but luck, and the rest won't lag behind. Be but fortunate, and you will be thought great. With five or six immense exceptions, which are the glory of an age, the admiration of contemporaries is mere weakness of sight. Gliding goes for gold. Where you come from matters nothing; where you get to is all in all. The vulgar is an elderly Narcissus, in love with himself and applauding what is vulgar. Those faculties of enormous power, by virtue of which a man is a Moses, an Eschylus, a Dante, a Michael Angelo, or a Napoleon, are awarded by the multitude, "at one go" and by acclamation, to any one who makes a good hit in no matter what. Let an attorney turn himself into a deputy, a sham Cornelli into a *Triumvir*, a church become a possessor of a baronet, a military Prudhomme gain by accident the decisive battle of the day, an apothecary invent sales of pasteboard for the army of Sambre-et-Meuse, and with this pasteboard which he sells for leather make himself an income of 400,000*fr.*; let a man with a pack on his back take Usury to wife and bring her to bed of seven or eight millions, of which he is the father and she the mother; let a preacher whine himself into a bishop; let the steward of a well-to-do family be so rich on leaving his place as to be made Minister of Finance—men give all this the name of Genius, just as they give the name of Beauty to the face of Monseigneur, and that of Majesty to the neck and shoulders of Claude. They mistake for the stars of the firmament the splay which a duck makes as it paddles about in the soft mud of a boggy ground.—*Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables."*

ELY CATHEDRAL.—Mr. Gambier Parry has undertaken to prosecute, and, if possible, to complete, the interesting task of decorating the roof of the nave of Ely Cathedral, on which the late Mr. Styleman L'Estrange was engaged at the time of his lamented death. The decoration comprises a series of gigantic medallions on scriptural subjects. The Chapter have commenced operations on the lantern, which is to be restored as a memorial of the late Dean Peacock, who proved himself such a lavish and at the same time judicious promoter of the general restoration of the venerable fabric. Some carvings have been placed under the canopies of the stalls, and the cleaning of the walls of the nave has been nearly completed.

HOW HE ESCAPED THE DRAUGHT.—An American paper tells the following story:—"It is well known that Commissioner Knapp, stationed at Reading, Pennsylvania, was very precise and exact in his proceedings, always keeping an eye to the interest of the country, while dealing honourably with all. Now, it happened that among the abodeless men draughted from one of the Heidelbergers there was an obese specimen of humanity, but whom the chances hit as one of the elect. When he received his 'ticket for the draught' he hastened to Reading, and knowing where lived the eldest specimen of a lawyer, he went straight to his office. Said he, 'I'm draughted.' 'The deuce you are; it must have been a strong man that draughted you!' 'Well, I'm draughted, and I want to get out. Can't march. I'll pay well.' 'Very well.' The twain proceeded to the office of the Commissioner. 'Here,' said the lawyer, 'Commissioner, I have a substitute.' Commissioner looked at the wheezy specimen for some time. 'He won't do; can't march.' 'But he must do, blundered out the lawyer; 'and you know he will.' 'He can't march—he won't do—and I can't take him.' This is what our smart friend wanted. 'He won't do, eh?' 'No; he won't.' 'Well, then scratch his name off the list—he is draughted, and wants to be exempted!' The Commissioner looked at the lawyer for about a minute, then regarded the fat draught, and, without speaking a word, scratched off his name."



## THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

SIXTH the great reader question dropped below the horizon there has been nothing so much talked about in the clubs as the "Glover" case. Mr. Glover and the French officials. Blogg says that Glover has been guilty of treason, and ought to be handed over to the Army-General. "It is all very well," he says, "to receive pay for writing for your own Government. Indeed, this is quite a proper; I know many gentlemen who do it. But to write for a foreign Government—a natural enemy, as you may say—is treason, Sir, and the man ought to be punished." "Toss, however, go as far as this; though possibly in Eliza's and Ellenborough's days Blogg's notion might have been entertained by the authorities—as it certainly would have been half a century before. But Mr. Sergeant Glover's conduct is very generally reprobated, and he is unquestionably looked upon very much as a traitor. I confess, however, that I do not see the matter in this light. The matter turns upon the answer to another to wit: "What was Mr. Sergeant Glover's object in writing for his money?" It is not proved that he wrote, or was intended to write, against his own country; possibly, he might think it was for his country's interest that the French Government should be fairly and honestly represented here. I should like to hear what Mr. Sergeant Glover has to say. Meanwhile, as we are very much guided by precedents, here is a case something like that of the French Government and Mr. Sergeant Glover. Some years ago, Milord Palmerston wished to be represented and defended in the French press, and he employed a Mr. Wikoff to do the business. Mr. Wikoff was not an Englishman, but an American. He was to write articles under the inspiration of the English Embassy in Paris, and generally to make himself useful in defending the English Government, and stimulating and directing public opinion in its favour; and was to have, and did have for a time, a salary of £500 a year. Now, this case of Palmerston and Wikoff is not quite parallel with that of Persigny and Co. and Glover. Between Palmerston and Persigny and Billault, it is perfect. Palmerston wished to be defended in the French press, Persigny and Co. in the English; but between Glover and Wikoff the case is not perfect. If Wikoff had been a Frenchman the parallel would have been exact. Persigny and Billault have certainly a right to say that they did nothing more than Palmerston did. I must, however, confess that I am measuring this business by the recognised standard of politicians generally, which, like that of the Turf, is confessedly not very high. There is another standard, however, still in existence, I am happy to say, measured by which this business does not come out well. I mean that nice sense of punctilious honour which, it is to be hoped, and which I would fain believe, is still the recognised standard of English gentlemen. Measured by this, I think that neither Palmerston, nor Wikoff, nor Glover, nor Persigny and Billault stand the test.

And here let me relate an anecdote of Lord Russell, which I believe to be true. Some few years ago, when Lord John was under the Vienna cloud, he was waited upon by a gentleman of the press who had a pen to let. Said gentleman was ushered into the presence of the noble Lord, and at once opened his business, both standing the while, the gentleman of the press obsequious and voluble, the noble Lord cold, stiff, and reserved. The gentleman of the press expressed his admiration of the noble Lord, hinted delicately at his peculiar position, and eloquently upon the necessity there was that his Lordship should have an organ, and professed himself ready to undertake the noble Lord's cause—write him up, in short, for a consideration. Whereupon said the noble Lord—"I have never feared the censures of the press—I have never bought or courted its applause." And then, with a slight and haughty bow, "I," as he marched in his stately manner out of the room, leaving the gentleman of the press to find his way out by another door, "I wish you a good morning!"

The County Court treasuryships must be classed amongst the few good things which the printing-press of Reform has left to the Government, and they are good things. The duties are not heavy, for most of them can be done by a clerk, whilst the Government pays; and the salary (£500 a year, and something to be saved out of travelling expenses) must be considered very handsome, as compared with the work. Indeed, it will be seen at once that these treasuryships are very desirable things, when we note to whom they are distributed. Mr. Delaine, formerly the manager of the *Times*, had the Kent treasuryship, and held it for many years; when he died Coppock got the place; and on his death a Mr. Tollemache obtained it. Mr. Tollemache's brother had the Nottingham treasuryship. He was appointed in 1852, and held it till the Conservatives came into power, when he was lifted into a commissionership of Excise. The last of these treasuryships which fell vacant to wit, that of Manchester—was given to Mr. Drake, parliamentary agent, of the firm of Barclay and Co. This gentleman succeeded Coppock, and this is his reward. I wonder some independent member does not go in for the abolition of these treasuryships, for it is well known that their creation was a job, directly in the teeth of the modern arrangement by which all Treasury money received is paid directly to the Treasury and not to local receivers, as they used to be. The late Mr. Evelyn says denominated them as worse than useless, inasmuch as they make work instead of saving it.

What great events from little causes spring! Far away on the African continent, some years ago, a Zulu Kafir mother gave birth to an intelligent lad. In course of time this intelligent Zulu came across a learned English Bishop, and was employed by the reverend father to help him to translate the Bible into Zulu. When, lo! in the course of their work, the intelligent Zulu questioned some of the statements in the Pentateuch. This high old a slumbering spark in the Bishop's mind, and straightway dropping his work, he came over to England all alone, and has set the whole English Church in a blaze and every able editor in the kingdom to work to confute or defend the Bishop's denials. Where this will end it is impossible to say. But the Church is greatly agitated; Convocation is to take the matter up; and, if possible, the Bishop is to be unshipped. Did ever savage produce such a commotion in the civilised world as this before? The mother of Paris dreamed that she should give birth to a torch; and if this Zulu's mother had dreamed the same it would have been an appropriate nursery. Well, I too have read the Bishop's book, and my verdict is that when Dr. Delaine delivered upon the "Essays and Reviews" "There is much in it that is new and not true, and much that is true and not new." In short, it appears to me that all this hubbub is much ado about nothing. Every valid objection that the Bishop brings against the authenticity and historic accuracy of the Pentateuch was known before to all educated men; and if the Bishop did not know it his ignorance is very surprising. But the more surprising thing is the allegation that, if the Bishop's indictment against the accuracy of the Pentateuch should be established, the Christian religion falls to the ground. Now, really, this is very silly. Some ponderous theological systems, perhaps, may be damaged, and may even fall to ruins; but the Christian religion is not based upon anything so unstable. If the account of the exodus is full of impossibilities, does that affect the "Sermon on the Mount?" Or will the parable of the prodigal son lose its power, even though it should be proved that the whole early history of the Jews is a myth? No, any zealous friend; there is no danger to the Christian religion, you may be sure.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE EX-KING OF NAPLES.—We read in a Roman letter—"An occurrence has recently taken place connected with the Prince of Wales which has really a certain degree of political importance, and gains additional weight from the circumstance of the Prince having attained his majority, and being his own master to dole upon a fitting occasion of his political sympathies or antipathies. The ex-king of Naples, availing himself of a previous existing acquaintance with the late Prince of Prussia, went to call upon him at the Capua Palace soon after his arrival in Rome, a polite attention acknowledged by the Prince, who, a few days ago, went to the Farnese Palace to return the King's visit. His Majesty subsequently expressed a desire to make the acquaintance of Prince of Wales, and his wish was consequently made known to the Prince. I am not aware of the precise channel of message for the conveyance of the King's request and the Prince's answer, but the result of this little Court manoeuvre was that his Royal Highness declined, firmly and immediately, the honour of an interview with King Francis II. Some of the Neapolitan complain of the Prince's conduct as lacking courtesy, whilst others affirm that the interview really did take place, but quite secretly."

## Literature.

London Lyrics. By FREDERICK LOCKER. B. M. Pickering.

With the exception of Mr. Owen Meredith's occasional selections, but few volumes of modern verse have so early achieved many friendships as Mr. Locker's "London Lyrics." Originally published in 1858, the book has certainly taken four years to arrive at the dignity of a second edition; but forty years, and often never, being the customary period of poetic success, this must be looked upon as no ordinary success. That the present edition will go forth as well as the first, as its predecessor cannot be doubted. It is enriched with many new pages, written in the author's easy, familiar style—the perfection of gentlemanlike pleasantness, if not of immortal poetry. No; it would be hard work to term Mr. Locker a poet, although he certainly does "begin in gladness;" but there is not the faintest fear of his developing into the "dyspondency and madness" which, as Shelley lays it down, is thereof to come in the end. He must have learned but little by suffering; and as for teaching in song, he never attempts it. He affects a comic dolefulness over the latest case of grey hair, and shakes only a very jovial head over little Amelia's old love-letters. Decidedly London, and London of to-day, are these graceful, gossiping Lyrics; although, by-the-way, the new additions appear to be indebted to Italian inspiration. One that is certain to be much admired may be found below, selected, perhaps, because so many writers have played or fought over the same subject, seldom with more wit, and seldom with so much unaffected mingling of playfulness and good sense.

## A HUMAN SKULL.

A human skull! I bought it passing cheap.—  
Of course 'twas dearer to its first employer;  
I thought mortality did well to keep  
Some memento of the old destroyer.  
It is a ghastly monitor, and I must  
Experiment our waning soul in summing;  
It is a grave domestic memento—  
That warning points the way to kingdom-coming.  
Time was, some may have prized its blooming slave;  
Here lips were worn, perchance in transport tender;  
Some may have chafed what was a dimpled chin,  
And never had my doubt about its gender!  
Did she live yesterday or ages back?  
What colour were the eyes when bright and I winking?  
And were your ringlets fair, or brown, or black?  
Poor little head! that long has done with thinking!  
It may have held (to show some ran him shots)  
Thy brains, Eliza Fry, or Baron Byron's,  
The wits of Nelly Gwynn, or Dr. Watts.  
Two quoted birds! two philanthropic syrens!  
But this I surely knew before I closed:  
The bargain on the morning that I bought it;  
It was not half so bad as some supposed,  
Nor quite as good as many may have thought it.  
Who love, can need no special type of death;  
He bares his awful face too soon, too often;  
"Immortelles" bloom in Beauty's bridal wreath,  
And does not yet green elm contain a coffin?  
O, extra mine, what lines of care are these?  
The heart-till fingers with the golden hours,  
An Autumn tint is on the chestnut trees,  
And where is all that boasted wealth of flowers?  
If life no more can yield us what it gave,  
It still is linked with much that calls for praise;  
A very worthless rogue may dig the grave,  
But hands unseen will dress the turf with daisies.

An Epitome of Universal History in Verse. By ALFRED H. ENGELBACH. Groombridge.

This book is "designed expressly for the young," we are told, and "arranged upon a plan affording assistance to memory." In his preface, which is modest and intelligent, the author distinctly disclaims any idea of writing poetry. His book, he says, is history in verse, and nothing more, only he has interwoven moral criticisms, and looked at every event from the point of view afforded by orthodox "Scriptural" interpretations. Granting all that the author claims before starting—that is to say, granting the usefulness of the notion here carried out—it will not be denied that Mr. Engelbach has done his work smoothly and carefully. If such a book is to be used at all it will not be easy to find, of the class, a better one than this. But we have a very heavy quired with the whole thing. We object against bothering "the young" with heaps of dates and historic facts. We denounce with all our might the degradation of metrical forms to the purposes of mere annualism. We don't believe in "distilling" the memory otherwise than by straightforward honest exercise. And we think it still worse than all the rest to be cramming young people's heads with moral criticism about events and persons that they cannot, for lack of experience, understand. The moral ideas which a child is capable of really receiving into its mind are very few. Of the complicated springs of human action it can know nothing. To try and make it digest and assimilate the verdicts passed by its elders (or certain classes of its elders) upon men and women, dead and gone, of whose lives all the "facts" in the world cannot give them any real knowledge, is just sophisticating conscience wholesale. We know it is done in nearly all homes and nearly all schools. But not, we are glad to say, in all, and the area of revolt is widening day by day. There are here and there a few choice souls that are capable of pre-empting moral judgments to the young in forms which will not (as we think) do harm rather than good. "Then, where are children to get their moral teaching from?" Answer: As soon as they are old enough to learn by heart a book like this, they are old enough to get the bulk of their moral teaching as adults get theirs—namely, from reflection and reflection. Some of it they must take on trust, but the less the better. And if the alternative be going without, why, let them go without. If anybody says that this is mere theory, which nobody would dare to apply, we say that we have fearlessly applied it with our own children, and believe that we have our reward in seeing them grow up with a susceptibility to truth and a readiness to revise mistakes which are very uncommon. But in circles where parents and teachers want to "grow" the stereotyped good boy and good girl, Mr. Engelbach's is the book to buy.

## LITERATURE IN THE BUD.

The Wild Man of the West. A Tale of the Rocky Mountains. By R. M. BALLANTYNE. Illustrated by Zwecker. Routledge and Co. Dick Rodney; or, Adventures of an Elton Boy. By JAMES GRANT. Illustrated by Keely Hulsewell. Routledge and Co.

The Story of Cervantes. By AMELIA B. EDWARDS. Six Illustrations. Routledge and Co.

Routledge's Every Boy's Annual. 100 Illustrations. Routledge and Co.

Clarissa; or, the Mervyn Inheritance. A Book for Young Ladies. By ANNE BOWMAN. Illustrated by J. A. Pasquier. Routledge and Co.

Miss Milly Moss; or, Sunlight and Shade. By ELLEN C. CLAYTON. Dean and Son.

Miracles of Nature and Marvels of Art. Sketches and Narratives of Interest and Information. Numerous Illustrations. Dean and Son.

The Adventures of a Penny. By Mrs. PERMING. Routledge and Co.

A simple glance at the clever illustrations to the literature of youth, or at least that designed especially for boys, is sufficient to convince the most daring lovers of dangerous adventure that the authors are carrying the principle of excitement too far. In point of fact, the extremes meet, and the agony is piled up until it topples over; and people laugh, as they always do, when they see an ambitious attempt fail. These who remember Mr. Ballantyne's last Christmas volume, "The Cruise of the Red Sea," will understand that he is scarcely the writer to lay on the dangers with a light hand. One of the engravings, for instance, displayed three or four wretches dangling, suspended by the hand, from a rope, the other end of which is fastened to the edge of an over-hanging precipice

of terrible depth. The savages chop at the ropes, and the three or four wretches fall. "The Wild Man of the West" is by no means inferior to its predecessor in incidents of harrowing suspense; but it differs in this respect only, that all the heroes come home in perfect safety, and that there is just a fragment of domestic plot into the bargain. The hero is a wild young fellow in an outlying station of a Western settlement, who is riding a buffalo before the book is two chapters old. With half-a-dozen companions of experience he starts for the Rocky Mountains, professing for trapping purposes, but in reality to fall in with "The Wild Man of the West," a reputed monster and cannibal. However, as they advance, of course through all possible dangers from bison, bears, cataracts, and Indians, the reputation of the Wild Man diminishes, until, when they meet him, he proves to be no more than a rather big man with prodigious strength. He is a misanthropic hero, and does the whole party repeated services by saving them from the hands of the Red Indians. Mr. Ballantyne writes with remarkable vigour, and is especially good in picturesque description. Evidently acquainted with all that he describes, he is enthusiastic about scenery and natural history. As for the dangers, all his heroes make a point of laughing at them, even whilst they are taking place, and before they can possibly know what the results may be. "The Wild Man of the West" bears a strong resemblance to Washington Irving's "Astoria," with the addition of much of to-day's amusement, and the consciousness that it is only romance. Only romance!

With such a name as "Dick Rodney," it is impossible not to foresee a youth of immense physical prowess, mixed up, more or less, with ocean difficulties. Mr. James Grant runs completely through the gamut. Dick tells his own story. He leaves Eton, aged sixteen, and is speedily encountered with the choice of a profession. His mother, strange to say, would have him choose the sea, there being something in a name, she thinks, when it happens to be so celebrated as Rodney. His father would stick him in a counting-house. In the meantime, for one year at least, Fortune decides the question by literally drifting him to sea, solitary, in a ship unladen and moored in dock for repair. A high tide and storm from the land wash him far away long before assistance can reach him, even if his case were known. The vessel gradually heels over and sinks, but Dick is picked up somewhere about twelve miles off the Lizard, by the *Eugenie*, and gradually forced for a time into a British sailor's career. All through the book he is haunted by a miracle of a scoundrel of a Spaniard, who shoots half the crew, is more than a match for the remainder when wrecked on a desert island and is finally garrotted for his crimes in his own country. The book has a certain fascination, but the youth of England must be cautious or bold. All the frightful scenes of butchery and suffering described by Mr. Grant are no more than two or three years old. Strange that they were not heard of in the newspapers. Before Mr. Halliwell again attempts to illustrate a naval work he would do well to go down to one of our seaports and look carefully at an outward-bound ship waiting for a wind. His pictures are spirited and vivid enough, but there is not a single ship he has drawn which could live a minute in a capful of wind, not one of them having a ton of lading or drawing more than half a foot of water.

Quitting sensation, at least so far as regards fiction, a graceful effort in romantic biography claims attention. This is "The Story of Cervantes," by Miss Amelia B. Edwards, who most successfully accomplishes all that was undertaken; namely, an epitome of Rascote's "Life," itself an epitome of all the known facts. So says the preface. The story is most interesting. Cervantes "lived in stirring times; he took part in stirring deeds; he fought his way to fame, sword in hand, and was known to his contemporaries for his valour, his virtues, and his misfortunes, long years before his plays filled the theatres of Madrid, or his 'Don Quixote' charmed the melancholy of Philip of Spain." It is emphatically a romance, and never pretends to compete with the dryness of history. The language is of the chivalrous kind, befitting a chivalrous subject; and the writer is familiar with every step of the ground which Cervantes trod. Mr. Dalziel's illustrations are conspicuous for freedom and spirit.

Routledge's "Every Boy's Annual" for the ensuing year starts loyally with a well executed and unexaggerated photograph of the Prince of Wales. Amongst the contents will be found the "Cervantes" mentioned above, and also "The Wild Man of the West." The style of this popular annual is too well known to warrant a minute description of its contents. Amongst the most interesting will be found papers of which "The True Story of the Man in the Iron Mask" by Mr. J. G. Edgar, may be taken as a specimen; together with half-a-dozen chapters on chess, by Mr. Pardon; the Rev. J. G. Wood's "Domestic Pet—the Squirrel, the Parrot, the Rabbit," something about the International Exhibition and the gorilla; "A First Bear-hunt," and many delightful papers concerning out-of-door sports. The annual is a portly volume, brimming with a hundred illustrations of all kinds, including human skeletons, but not crinolines.

And how do the "young ladies" come off in the literary Christmas? Certainly not so well as the boys, or "young gentlemen," as they would be described on a titlepage as well as that of "Clarissa; or the Mervyn Inheritance." Here are "Clarissa" and "Miss Milly Moss"—books of a totally different stamp, but evidently intended for exactly the same people. Miss Bowman, in "Clarissa," would charm the hearts of the followers of Hannah More and Charlotte Elizabeth; but the very ghosts of those respectable but tedious writers would faint in the presence of bold Miss Ellen Clayton. Clarissa is an adopted child, who has a large fortune left her by a godmother, but tied up, under unpleasant but well-meant conditions, in the hands of rapacious trustees. But she is a clever child, and finally contrives to circumvent all the machinations of a wicked uncle and a cruel aunt, and to find a charming and rich father, who was long supposed to have filled a colonial pauper's grave. She winds up in a manner which would be "arch" were it not so full of duty and resignation, by marrying her adopted brother Joseph, a person in an inferior position in life, whom she had previously refused out of pride. "Miss Milly Moss; or, Sunlight and Shade," is, of course, a book of contrasts. Milly runs amongst the cottages, especially when they are well charged with the smallpox, and teaches the people lessons, and makes them presents. She has some little money left her, and marries the local doctor, in excellent practice. Her foil is Blanche Arlington, who wears silk to the other's gingham; a round hat, ornamented with the breast of a peacock and a regular desert, whilst Milly is content with a plain straw, and, indeed, gives herself "airs" of all kinds, and contrasts in every manner possible. Blanche has an enormous fortune, which her guardians lose in business; but a few thousands, just enough to live upon, accidentally turn up from India, and she is left in the last chapter as undeniably material for future wallflowers. These two books are perplexing. "Clarissa" would be good, only the heroine is so good herself, and the whole affair is so proper. "Milly" is infinitely more readable and amusing, but it leads to the awful conclusion that the world of girls is composed of nothing but husband-hunters. Amongst the characters it is impossible not to prefer the golden mean, the two Miss Darlings, who do not run after either husbands or smallpoxes, but are tolerably rational, and come out of the fire well. To "Milly" Miss Florence Claxton supplies some very pretty and freshly-drawn illustrations.

It would be easy enough to find many instances of carelessness on the part of the compiler of "Miracles of Nature and Marvels of Art," but as the book is to be admired for its utter absence of pretentiousness, anything so ungracious shall not be attempted. The book gives brief chapters descriptive of the rise and progress of the steam-engine, the railway system, and the electric telegraph. Shipbuilding has a chapter. Such works of art as the pyramids, the tubular bridge, and the Eddystone lighthouse, are examined; and, in the works of Nature, Niagara, Fingal's Cave, the Peter Botte Mountain, the Maelstrom, and similar wonders, are carefully explained. The volume is graced with many useful and picturesque wood engravings.

Of "The Adventures of a Penny" it is necessary to do no more than recommend it to the attention of the nurses of very young children. The penny is flung amongst all kinds of people, and always manages to say something calculated to do good to the little ones. There is no pretence about the coin, and that is the philosophy it teaches. The little scraps of story or stories which furnish the interest are told with pretty simplicity; and, altogether, this is a successful attempt to be comprehensible to the youthful idea.



## THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

The Right Rev. William Thomson, D.D., the new Archbishop of York, whose portrait appears on this page, is the son of John Thomson, Esq., of Kelswick House, a gentleman of great local influence, was born at Whitehaven, Cumberland, on the 11th of February, 1819. Dr. Thomson was educated at Shrewsbury School, and at Queen's College, Oxford, of which he was successively Scholar, Fellow, Tutor, and Provost. He took the degree of B.A. in 1840, and was ordained Deacon in 1842, and Priest in 1843. After four years' experience of parochial labour at Guildford and at Cuddesden, he was appointed Select Preacher at Oxford in 1848. He was chosen to preach the Bampton Lectures in 1853, the subject being "The Atoning Work of Christ." In 1855 he was appointed to the Crown living of All Souls', Marylebone; but within a few months the provostship of the college becoming vacant by the death of Dr. Fox, Mr. Thomson, notwithstanding the part he had taken in altering the close constitution of the college, which had excited some opposition, was elected to succeed him. In 1856 he was appointed one of the Select Preachers a second time. In 1858 he was chosen Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, which post he held until his elevation to the episcopal bench. In 1859 he was appointed one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary; and in December, 1861, was consecrated to the bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol. He is a Fellow of the Chemical and Geographical Societies, and a member of the Photographic Society. He was for some time Examiner in Logic and Mental Science to the Society of Arts, and he acted for several years as Examiner in Divinity in the Oxford "Middle Class" Examinations. Dr. Thomson is best known by his work on logic, "An Outline of the Laws of Thought," which is used in several universities in this country and in America as a logical text-book. He has recently published a volume of sermons preached at Lincoln's Inn. He has contributed a Life of Christ to Dr. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, and other articles; and has published, besides, several single reviews and pamphlets.



THE RIGHT REV. DR. THOMSON, THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

## THE SUEZ CANAL.

The works of the Suez Canal are progressing with a rapidity which, considering the nature of the enterprise, may well be called extraordinary, and the operations at El Guisr have already overcome some of the principal difficulties of the undertaking. That the enormous advantage to be derived from a communication between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean has always been recognised is obvious from the many preliminary attempts to form some direct line of transit. Indeed, 2500 years ago there existed a canal upon the Isthmus connecting the Nile and the Red Sea; and traces of this old water-way, commenced by Necho and completed by Darius, are still to be discovered.

The modern idea was entertained by the First Napoleon, however, and in order to effect it the entire country was carefully examined between the two seas. The report at that time went to show that the Red Sea was nearly 33ft. higher than the Mediterranean; that a canal would require locks, and that the water of the entire isthmus would not feed one lock for a single day; and that it was only the most southern extremity, between the arsenal in the harbour of Suez and the caravan road from Cairo, that was at all higher than the level of the Red Sea at spring-tides. Here the canal of Necho was easily traced, and it was even followed as far as the deeper depressions of the Bitter Lakes. Later examinations, however, have enabled the engineers to give a satisfactory report of the feasibility of constructing the long-projected canal; and although many eminent men have agreed in the opinion that, even should the water communication be completed, it could never be kept in effective order, except at a vast expense, the scheme is now in a fair way of accomplishment.

With a coast line of 4000 miles the Red Sea does not receive a single river; scarcely even a rivulet enters. The greater part of its surface is in the most arid region of the globe, and very little of the water which evaporates from it returns again in rain or by rivers: yet it does not shrink, and there must necessarily be a continual supply by a current from the Indian Ocean. This current by the time it reaches Suez will have lost 2 feet by evaporation, or half an inch a day over the whole sea. Unless these under-currents existed it is believed that the entire sea would become a mass of solid salt, since

at Suez the saline contents are 4 per cent by weight, or 27 per cent in solid bulk. With respect to the difference of level between Suez and the Mediterranean there seems to have been very erroneous opinions, since the land surface was said to be 26ft. higher than the sea. The discovery that the difference was really inconsiderable removed one of the great difficulties in the way of the projected scheme.

The successful completion of the canal would go far towards a reusucitation of Egypt, and it is little wonder that the Government of the country lends itself willingly to the work, or that an army of "fellahs" are encamped at El Guisr, where the great operations are at present in progress. Time and rigid rule have so changed these descendants of the tameless sons of Ishmael that it is difficult to recognise in them the descendants of the wandering Arab. Doubtless the labourers themselves are well satisfied with the payment they obtain, since it is not a bad exchange from their wretched hovels, which look like mere gigantic pots and pans of baked mud, and their slovenly agricultural work, which has known scarcely any improvement for three or four thousand years.

The fellahs, however, form, when organised, a good working corps; and their millet, or maize bread, milk, cheese, eggs, salted fish, cucumbers, onions, melons, and pulse, afforded them ample though rude sustenance, to which, no doubt, the rations they now receive are in favourable contrast.

The canal now being constructed stretches almost in a straight line from Port Said, at Suez, crossing in its course those salt lakes before mentioned, the bottoms of which are below the sea level. It is about midway in its length that it meets with its great obstacle, in the elevated land which lies at the entrance of El Guisr, before it can penetrate to Lake Timsah.

The railway from Alexandria to Cairo leads to Zagazig by an eastern branch line, and from this place the sweet-water canal, supplied by the numerous branches of the Nile, continues still eastward to the village of Tel-el-Kebir, the most advanced point of cultivation in this direction. Thence extends a great desert plain, making five or six leagues to Timsah, the nearest place to the works at El Guisr.

A trench has been cut from the canal at Tel-el-Kebir, however,

which extends to Timsah, carrying the water to the works. Our Engraving represents the works in the mid-entrance to El Guisr, where, for more than a mile, nothing is to be seen except the army of workmen employed in the excavations which admit the waters of the Mediterranean into Lake Timsah.

The latest account, from a reliable source, says that the cutting through the ridges of drift-sand, extending from El Ferdane, at the southern extremity of Lake Ballah, through the Senil of El Guisr, has proved a serious obstacle to the work; a narrow cutting has been effected, but a casual simoom may at any time reclose the thoroughfare.

A similar obstacle, known as the Senil of Serapeum, between Lake Timsah and the basin of the Bitter Lakes, remains as yet untouched.

The rigole which traverses the Senil of El Guisr commences from Ras-el-Eich, amid the shallows of Lake Menzaleh, where the depth does not exceed four feet. From this point to Port Said the embankments on each side have been thrown up at the full width of the projected ship canal. Fourteen team-dredges have been at work here for some time, and ten more of greater power are being constructed. All operations through the Senils of El Guisr and Serapeum can only be effected by manual labour.

The passage through the narrow belt of sand thrown up by the tidal wave, and forming the divisional line between Lake Menzaleh and the Mediterranean, which has been entirely choked up for some time, has now been reopened. Through this channel a current sets outwards to the sea at the rate of about three miles per hour; and this is likely to be the case during eight months of the year, while the Nile retains a certain altitude, and the waters, dispersed for the purpose of irrigation, find a vent in this direction. This current, though it may keep the actual channel clear, can hardly fail after a time, in conjunction with the tidal action which tends to silt up from without, to establish a bar across the entrance. The number of fellahs employed upon the work of late is about 25,000; but during the winter months this number will be increased to 40,000.

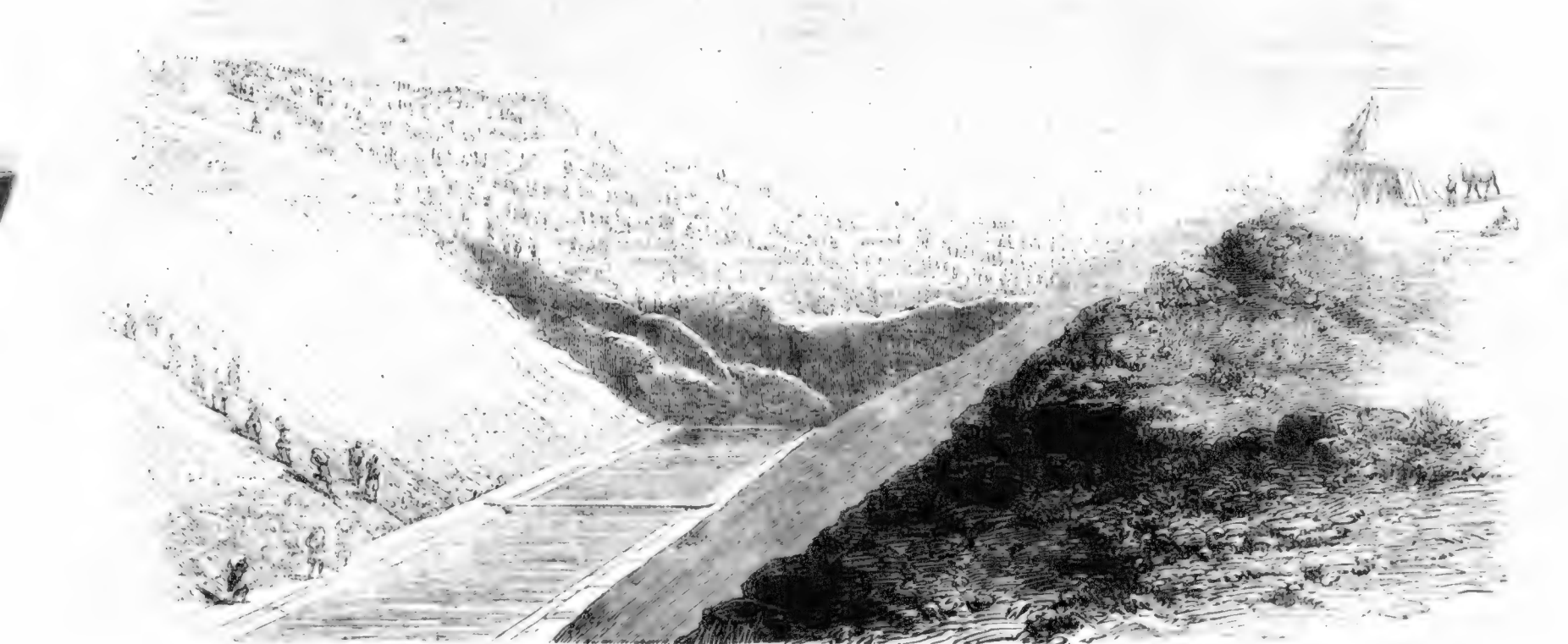
Great difficulty has been experienced in the landing at Port Said of stores and materials required by the company, and, in order to facilitate these operations, a small pile-bound islet has been constructed at a distance of 1500 metres from the shore.

The letter from which we derive the above information, and which does not look at the enterprise in the same sanguine spirit that pervades the French accounts, thus concludes:—

"A fresh-water canal, carried transversely from Zagazig to Timsah, is being continued towards Suez; the portion of it between Zagazig and Tel-el-Kebir has existed for a long time for purposes of irrigation. As soon as a passage to the Bitter Lakes has been effected through the Senil of Serapeum, it is intended to render the channel available for transporting stone from the quarries near Suez for the works at Port Said, and subsequently to widen and deepen the channel so as to allow coasting-vessels drawing eight feet of water to traverse it; but, with the improbability of such a prospective result being attained within any definite period, it would be needless to speculate further on a more distant future. The results hitherto attained are little more than a shallow passage through the Mediterranean section of the isthmus, which, when compared with the eventual operations which will be necessary for establishing a ship-canal, sink into insignificance. The Red Sea section of the line remains untouched; little has been done to the harbour at Port Said, and nothing towards the one at Suez; and when it is taken into consideration that, apart from the Viceroy's Bonds for about eighty-five millions of francs, payable in the course of six years, three-fifths of the company's capital have been already expended, it seems difficult to conceive that even the most sanguine partisans of the scheme can anticipate anything but financial failure in the end."

## "FAREWELL FOR EVER."

EVEN in Protestant England we are now and then roused to curiosity, not unmingled with pity, at the account of some infatuated girl consenting to be buried in a convent—life and hope and true womanliness blighted under the deadly ban of religious seclusion. But at least we are entitled to hope that in this country and in the present day such a waste of God's gifts by a living death is voluntary



THE SUEZ CANAL.—VIEW OF THE WORKS AND CUTTINGS AT THE ENTRANCE OF EL GUISE.



on the part of the enthusiasts. In older times, girls were forced into convents to avoid mealliance, to gratify the cupidity of covetous guardians, to purchase with their fortune the repose of the souls of those who helped thus to degrade them.

The picture from which our Engraving is taken represents such a parting as must have been frequent enough in Spain under the rule of the Inquisition and an unscrupulous priesthood. We can very well imagine the scores of British matrons who, standing before the picture in the gallery of the Great Exhibition, have ejaculated from the very bottom of their hearts, "What a shame, poor things!" Yes, there between the lovers is the horrible "grille" of the convent. The cavalier, frantic with grief and rage, has come dressed in deepest mourning to hear the words which yet he stops his ears against as too bitter for endurance.

Clad in the vestments of her living grave, the nun comes, pale and sick at heart, to say her last farewell, and two hearts wither in the name of religion and of the priesthood.

This picture was amongst the small collection of paintings in the Spanish school at the International Exhibition, and was certainly one of the most noteworthy exponents of Spanish art. In his treatment of the subject, both in style and colour, Signor V. Manzano has evidently followed in the school of Velasquez.

#### INTERIOR OF A SPANISH HORCHATERIA.

In Spain, as in France, the external life of the people is most interestingly developed in their horchaterias, or cafes, the interior of one of which our Engraving depicts. The right-hand trio of "fast" young students is indulging in amative badinage on the personal charms of the black-eyed Juanita, the waitress, prior to ordering their grog Américaines (sherry-cobblers) or a "grande con grande." This latter, a favourite and refreshing drink when smoking, is compounded by putting a mass of lemon ice into a china bowl, and pouring a bottle of frothing pale ale over it. The two ingredients are incorporated by well stirring with a punch-ladle, and, provided the nerves of the imbibers be not weak, a couple of glasses of amontillado are added to the compound. At an opposite angle of the room three "swell" caballeros are following suit to the "fast" students by filling the eager ears of their attentively listening Dolores with an unlimited supply of those soft nothings which seem

as essential to the existence of all Castilian nymphs as froth is said to have been to that of their Cyprian prototype. The centre table is occupied by an Iberian "Paterfamilias," who is regaling himself, his esposa, and their progeny with various refrescos. The night-capped individual, who bears in his arms the barrel-shaped machine, dispenses "cebada," a cooling decoction of slightly malted barley flavoured with liquorice juice. The stupid-visaged individual gazing at the performance of the mechanical figures connected with the musical clock is a "Gallego," or Spanish Patlander, evidently but just transported from his native wilderness to fulfil the functions of "mozo," or boy to the establishment. The remaining visitors are deep in such feeble potations as lemonade, eau sucré, and horchata (orgeat), or almond-water, from which latter (formerly the staple drink supplied) these refreshment-houses derive their name of horchaterias.

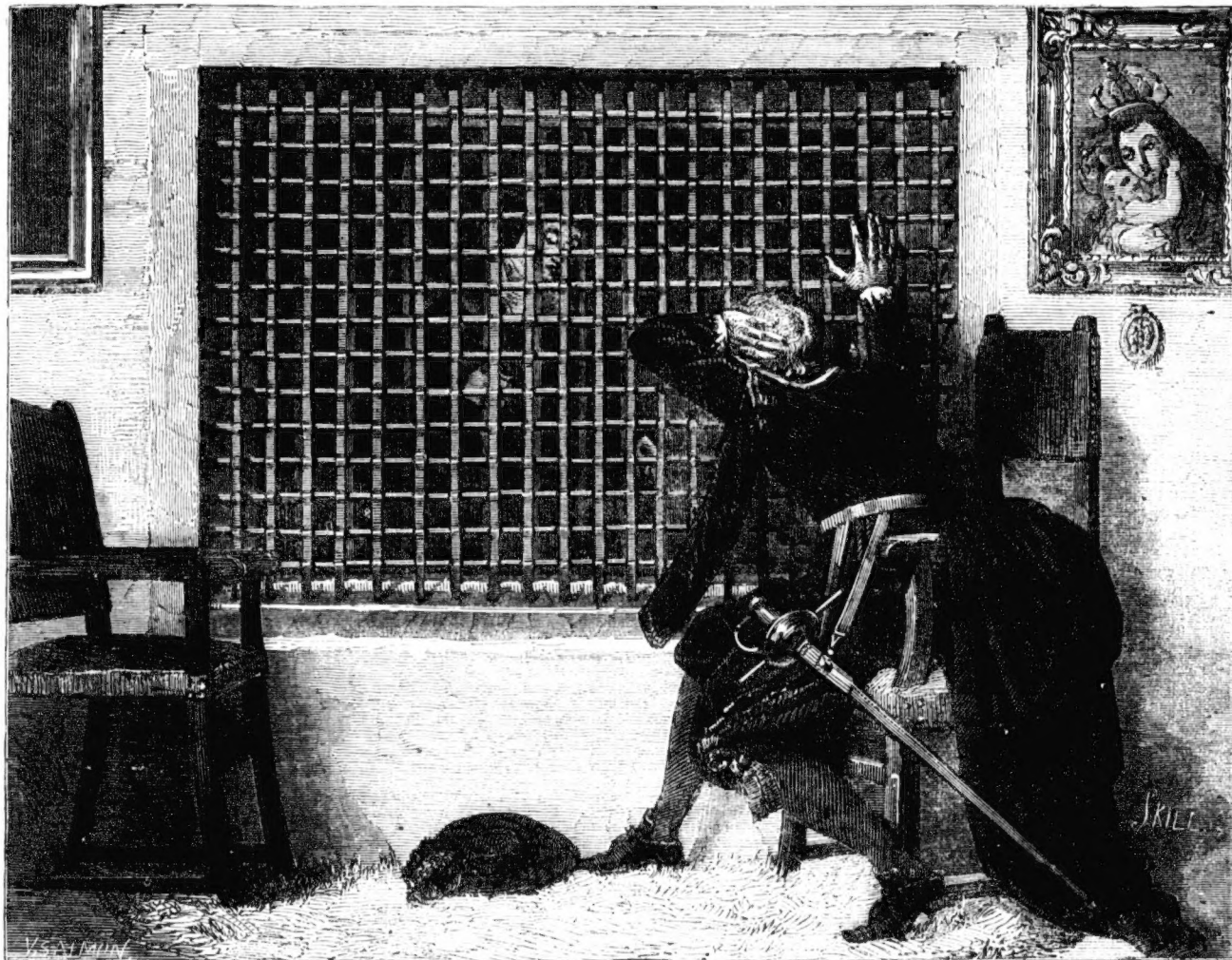
#### DEATH OF JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES.

JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES, the distinguished dramatist, died on Saturday last, at Torquay, in Devonshire.

qualities, both of head and heart, were warmly appreciated.

Mr. Knowles made his first appearance as an actor on the boards of Crow-street Theatre, Dublin, and afterwards performed in Waterford, Swansea, and various other places. As an actor he never achieved much eminence. He subsequently assisted his father at the Belfast Academical Institution. While in that city his first dramatic efforts were submitted to the ordeal of public favour. The first of these pieces was "Brian Boroihme," rather a *rifacimento* of a piece by another author than an original play. The next was "Caius Gracchus," first performed in Belfast on the 13th of February, 1815, and acted about eight years afterwards in London with great success. The third of Mr. Knowles's plays was "Virginius." The plays of "William Tell," "The Beggar of Bethnal Green," "The Hunchback," "The Wife," "The Daughter," "The Love Chase," "Woman's Wit," "The Maid of Mariendorp," "Love," "Old Maids," "John of Procida," "The Rose of Arragon," and "The Secretary" followed in rapid succession. It is needless to dwell upon the merits of pieces which have marked an era in the dramatic literature of England. In several of these plays Mr. Knowles himself appeared; in some of them he sustained the leading characters. He also delivered courses

Mr. Knowles was born in Cork in 1784, being the eldest son of James Knowles, Esq., the author of a "Dictionary of the English Language," and a man of eminence both for talent and learning. He received the name of Sheridan in consequence of his connection with a family which has been rendered illustrious by the high and varied talents both of its male and female branches. Mr. Knowles had two sisters, one of whom died some years ago in Belfast; the other survives, and is resident in its neighbourhood. The father of Mr. Knowles removed to London, as a more suitable field for the exercise of his profession as a teacher, in the year 1792, at which time the subject of this notice was only eight years of age. When only twelve years old his mind began to display its inherent inclination for that sort of literature in which he afterwards became so distinguished, having composed a play for a company of juvenile performers, of whom he was the leader. Soon afterwards he composed the libretto of an opera founded on the history of the Chevalier de Grillon. At fourteen he wrote the ballad of the "Welsh Harper." It was about this time that he became acquainted with William Hazlitt, by whose advice and free but friendly criticisms he was aided in many of his earlier productions. By Hazlitt he was introduced to Charles Lamb, and his



"FAREWELL FOR EVER."



INTERIOR OF A HORCHATERIA, OR CAFÉ, AT MADRID.



of lectures at various places on elocution and kindred subjects. America he visited twice.

Under the Ministry of the late Sir Robert Peel a literary pension of £200 per annum was bestowed upon him as an acknowledgment, by the Crown, of his labours in the cause of literature and virtue. Mr. Knowles has also written some novels and tales, and two works on subjects of polemical theology, "The Rock of Rome" and "The Idol Demolished by its own Priests," both written in opposition to the tenets of the Church of Rome. Of late years Mr. Knowles devoted himself almost entirely to religious matters, and was in the habit of preaching in connection, we believe, with the Baptists.

Mr. Knowles was twice married. By his first wife, Miss Charteris, whom he espoused while an actor in the south of Ireland, he had a numerous family, of whom three sons and three daughters reached maturity; his eldest daughter was married to Dr. James D. Marshall, of Belfast. All except one son, Mr. R. B. S. Knowles, of London, and one daughter, Mrs. W. Dobbin, of Dublin, preceded their father to the grave. His second wife—once celebrated as an actress—Miss Elphinstone, survives her husband.

For many years Mr. Knowles was a martyr to rheumatism, which almost entirely robbed him of the use of his limbs. His sufferings were severe, but were borne with exemplary patience; and his last moments, we are happy to learn, were tranquil and resigned, supported by the hopes which he had often laboured to impart to other minds. Those who differ most widely from his religious views will rejoice that they brought him peace and comfort; and every one who knew him will acknowledge that a soul more genial or a heart more warm never resided in an earthly tenement than that which beat in the bosom of James Sheridan Knowles.

#### OPERA AND CONCERTS.

"LOVE'S TRIUMPH," "Fra Diavolo," "Satanella," and "The Bohemian Girl" are the works now in request at the Royal English Opera. "Love's Triumph" is, of course, the "attraction," and is played regularly four times a week. On the off-nights one of the other operas above named is performed. In "The Bohemian Girl" the principal part is taken by Miss Hilles, who has just made her first appearance before the London public with considerable success. In "Fra Diavolo" the heroine is represented by Mlle. Parepa, who sings Auber's music (and, indeed, music of all kinds) with great ability.

Now that everything has been said that can be said about the unintelligibility of the libretto of "Love's Triumph," every one seems in a position to understand it. The inexplicable has been explained; and no one thinks at present (in spite of appearances calculated to mislead the uninformed) either that Theresa is Mlle. de Valois, or that Mlle. de Valois is Theresa. About the merit and beauty of Mr. Wallace's music there was never the least doubt. The whole work is eminently clever; and the second slow movement in Miss Louisa Pyne's scene, the part-song, and the finale to the second act, may be ranked among the composer's happiest inspirations. As accurate reporters, we are bound to state that the most "popular" piece in the whole opera is the song of "The model page," sung with great effect by Mlle. Laura Baxter, and encored every evening. As conscientious critics, we must add that "The model page" seems to have wandered to the Royal English Opera from some music-hall. The music is not worthy of Mr. Wallace, though it is quite worthy of Mr. Planche's verses, which, however, are not worthy of Mr. Planche. As for Mlle. Laura Baxter, she has to sing what is set down for her, and can scarcely be blamed for singing it with success.

Miss Pyne's music is beautiful in itself and most beautifully sung. Nothing can be more charming than her execution of the graceful and expressive slow movement in the scene of the second act, or more brilliant than her display of vocalisation in the finale to the third.

Mr. Harrison has scarcely anything to say or sing in "Love's Triumph." Few first tenors would content themselves with such a part as that of the Marquis, but, such as it is, Mr. Harrison makes the most of it. In any other hands the character would attract no attention. Mr. Harrison, however, gives great prominence to it, and almost makes one believe that the Marquis is the principal personage in the opera.

The real musical premier amoureux, or singing gentleman, in the piece is Savigny, and the airs intrusted to this personage are sung well enough (though they might certainly be sung better, or at least with more finish) by Mr. Perren. Mr. Perren has a good voice, and sings with much sentiment. His style is simple, but might with advantage be simpler. He does not, however, introduce ornamental devices very often; and if at the end of one of his airs he indulges in what appears, at first sound, to be a shake, it must be remembered that it is not really a shake, but only a fanciful quivering of the voice. Mr. Perren's singing, like his general manner, wants firmness. We do not see why, with his great natural qualifications, he should not become in time one of the first singers of the day, but no such rank can be assigned to him at present. We suppose Mr. Perren, though he has sung for some years past at concerts, to be new to the stage. It is not merely from his demeanour that we form this opinion, but from the gratifying fact that since his first appearance at the Royal Italian Opera he has constantly improved.

Mr. Weiss has very little to do in "Love's Triumph," but does that little well. Mr. Corri has a great deal to do, especially in the way of jumping about, and he shows no slight activity in representing a Dutch Burgomaster as those proverbially quiet and stolid men appear when violently intoxicated. Mr. Corri might, however, be representing the Man in the Moon. It is not Mr. Corri's impersonation that amuses the audience, but Mr. Corri himself; and he certainly does contrive to throw the public into convulsions of laughter.

The 110th concert of the "Monday Popular" series took place this week. The programme comprised three interesting novelties—namely, a new quartet by Herr Molique, executed by Messrs. Joachim, Webb, Ries, and Piatti; a quintet by Robert Schumann, for pianoforte and stringed instruments (the pianoforte part played by Herr Paer); and a new and very beautiful song by Mr. Macfarren, "A weary lot is mine," sung by Mr. Santley. Mr. Joachim, the most poetical of violinists, played Beethoven's Romance in F Major, and Miss Banks, of the clear, pure voice, sung Glinka's charming song of "The Lark." The Times critic, by-the-way, is undoubtedly right in saying that Glinka should be called, not the Russian Mozart, but the Russian Schubert. To the former he bears a sort of vague general resemblance, inasmuch as Glinka was the first operatic composer in Russia, as Mozart was the first operatic composer in the world. On the same principle Auber is the French Mozart; Balfe, Wallace, or Macfarren (according to taste) the English Mozart. Glinka, however, really resembles Schubert by the nature of his genius, by the sweetness and purity of his melody, and by something indefinable, but quite appreciable, in his style. We do not believe that the title of "The Russian Mozart" was ever seriously given to Glinka in his own country. However, call him what we may, he was an inspired musician, and we hope Miss Banks will sing us many more of his songs, for certainly no one can sing them better.

Mrs. John Macfarren is giving a very interesting entertainment at the Hanover-square Rooms every Thursday, under the title of "A Morning at the Pianoforte." Mrs. John Macfarren is one of our most accomplished pianists, and, as all her concerts are well attended, it is not surprising that her "entertainment"—which is a concert and musical anecdotal lecture combined—should find a host of frequenters. Mrs. Macfarren has excellent qualifications for the task she has undertaken. In addition to her well-known talent as a pianist, she has a good enunciation, an engaging manner, and an evident appreciation of the great composers whose works and personal characteristics form the subject of her lecture—if so hard a word can be applied to a most agreeable discourse on music, musically illustrated by Mr. G. A. Macfarren, who is not only one of our best and most learned composers, but also—as every composer of that class ought to be—a most instructive writer on musical subjects of all kinds. The entertainment-libretto (to coin a word which is becoming more necessary every day), intrusted to Mrs. Macfarren, includes critical remarks on the pianoforte works of Handel, Haydn, Beethoven, Weber, and

Mendelssohn. The various styles of these composers are well exemplified, and several pieces by other composers of more notoriety and less fame (such, for instance, as Thalberg) are also performed.

Mrs. Macfarren, moreover, introduces a charming "caprice de concert" of her own composition, founded on the national air (the particular nationality of which is a matter of controversy) entitled, "My lodging is on the cold ground." Suffice it to say that Mrs. Macfarren plays the melody so as to increase, if possible, the determination of English and Irish musicians to dispute its origin. It is very beautiful as Mrs. Macfarren renders it, to whatever country it may originally have belonged.

The vocal portion of Mrs. Macfarren's entertainment is in the hands of Miss Eliza Hughes, who sings Haydn's "Mermaid's Song," the beautiful old English melody (not yet claimed by either Irish, Scotch, or Welsh) known as "The bailiff's daughter of Islington," and the charming air, "Why do we love?" from Mr. G. A. Macfarren's "Don Quixote."

#### HURRICANES IN THE GULF OF LYONS.

LETTERS from Marseilles and Toulon are filled with accounts of the disasters caused by two hurricanes which burst over the Gulf of Lyons last week. The second and most destructive storm was experienced at Marseilles on Tuesday morning, and its first effect was to level a new house which had been raised to the fourth story, and two men who were sleeping in an adjoining house were buried in the ruins. The firemen immediately repaired to the spot, but after incessant labour for two hours they extricated only two dead bodies. Several other houses were thrown down during the day. The disasters at sea were still more serious. The coast was covered with wreck, and six merchantmen were totally lost in the port of Frioul. Two of these vessels were Spanish, from the Havannah, laden with sugar. Fortunately, all the crews were saved. There was a ship of war in the Frioul at the time, but she was unable to afford any assistance. The same hurricane caused more serious injury in the port of Cette. The *Fortuna*, a fine three-masted Norwegian, laden with salt and wine, which sailed the preceding day, attempted to return during the storm, having five feet of water in her hold; the violence of the waves, however, prevented the helmsman from steering, and she was knocked to pieces under Fort St. Pierre in less than ten minutes. Four only out of her crew of fifteen were saved. Among the drowned are the captain and his son, and the son of the owner. Two seamen of the port of Cette, who exerted themselves to save the crew, are dangerously wounded. At the same time a French brig, the *Dionville*, was lost, with all her crew, on the jetty of Frontignan, under the Pilotes. The sea made a breach in the railway from Cette to Frontignan 300 yards in length. The train from Cette to Montpellier ran off the rails, which were loosened by the force of the waves, and fell over on its side, but fortunately none of the passengers were injured. A locomotive was sent to their assistance, which conveyed them back to Cette.

Accounts have also been received from Toulon of a hurricane which prevailed there during four days. Ships continued to fly before the storm, to take shelter at the islands of the Hyères, or to enter the roads of Toulon. The violence of the wind was so great that it drove the waves over the high cliffs on which the batteries of Cape Brun are built—a fact never before observed. A number of fishing and pleasure boats, which had been drawn up ninety feet above high-water mark, were swept away and dashed to pieces against the rocks. All the rivulets in the neighbourhood of Toulon had overflowed and covered the bridges. The isthmus of the Sabettes, which connects the Peninsula of St. Maier with the main land, was covered with water to the depth of three feet, and a boat might float on a place where the waves never reached during any previous storm. The French brig *Jeune Thérèse*, from Genoa to Marseilles, laden with wheat and beans, was lost on the morning of the 24th at the islands of the Hyères. Several newly-built houses continued to fall at Marseilles in consequence of the violence of the storm. Since the preceding accounts three had fallen on the Boulevard Vanhan, and six at the Villa Paradis. Twenty men were employed at the Frioul in collecting the wreck of the six merchantmen lost there. At every moment cases and articles of merchandise were being thrown on the coast.

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.—Princess Alexandra of Denmark arrived in Copenhagen on Monday morning at eleven o'clock, on her return from visiting her future mother-in-law the Queen. It was the Princess's birthday, and crowds assembled at the railway station, who gave her Royal Highness an enthusiastic greeting. There were some illuminations in the city at night. The Prince of Wales accompanied the Princess to Hanover, and thence departed for England.

A LAND MONITOR.—Mr. Redstone, of Indianapolis, offers to build for the Federal Government "Land Monitors," or engines of war, to weigh 1800 lb., each, 25-horse engine and all, with coal, water, ammunition, knives, &c.; each to be handled by two men; to discharge from each 10,000 shots in half an hour; to be capable of running twenty miles an hour over any grade less than forty-five degrees; to be perfectly manageable in turning, climbing, or descending; to clear more obstructions from artillery roads than 500 men; to repel the rebels clear by divisions; to resist cannon, grape, and small shot. The inventor says, "I propose to engineer the advance car myself."

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND THE LIFE-BEAT SERVICE.—Some few weeks ago the life-boats of the National Life-boat Institution stationed at Lytham and Southport, rescued during a fearful storm the crew of eighteen persons belonging to the ship *Annie E. Hooper*, of Baltimore, U.S. The Hon. C. F. Adams, the American Minister, having been informed of the facts, promised to bring the case under the notice of the American Government. Mr. Adams has just sent the following gratifying reply to the Institution:—"Legation of the United States, London, Dec. 2, 1862. Sir,—Some time since I had the honour to acknowledge the reception of your note informing me of the timely assistance rendered to the crew of the ship *Annie E. Hooper* in their hour of need by the Lytham and Southport life-boats of your valuable institution. I then promised that I would transmit a statement of the facts to the Government of the United States. I have now the pleasure to inform you that, in testimony of his sense of the value of the society's labours, the President has directed me to present, in his name, to the Royal National Life-boat Institution the sum of £100. I am likewise instructed to present, through your society, £5 to the coxswain of the life-boat, and £2 to each of the crew of the boat which went to the relief of the *Annie E. Hooper*. To that end I have the honour to inclose a draught on Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., payable to your order, for the sum of £121 sterling. I have, &c.—(Signed) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS."

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BEAT INSTITUTION.—A meeting of this institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Rewards amounting to £21 were voted to the crews of the life-boats of the institution stationed at Padstow, Bude, Havon, and Teignmouth, for saving the crew of four men of the schooner *Lotus*, of Padstow; three men from the smack *Mary Elizabeth*, of Padstow; and two men from a fishing-boat, of Teignmouth. The Lytham, Kirkcubright, and Dundee life-boats, belonging to the institution, had also been instrumental in bringing into ports of safety the ship *Mart*, of Stranraer; schooner *James Davell*, of Newcastle; and schooner *Ellen*, of Liverpool, which were found in perilous positions on sandbanks. Rewards amounting to £58 were also voted to the crews of the life-boats of the institution stationed at Palling, Aldborough, Margate, Carmarthen Bay, Dundalk, and Arklow, for either assembling or putting off with the view of rendering assistance to vessels which had signals of distress flying, but which did not afterwards require their services. The silver medal of the society and £3 was voted to Thomas King, master of the smack *Paragon*, of Harwich, and £18 to his crew of six men for their long and untiring exertions, extending over three days, in rescuing, during a gale of wind and thick weather, four out of six persons from the schooner *Thrifty*, of Goole, which, on the 19th of October last, foundered on the Long Sand. This was one of the most daring and persevering cases of saving life on record. Various other rewards were also voted for saving life from wrecks on different parts of the coast. During the past month the institution had sent two new life-boats to the coast—one to Tynemouth, in Northumberland, and the other to Fleetwood, in Lancashire. The cost of these boats had been severally presented to the institution by a benevolent lady and gentleman. Some beautiful verses and music on the life-boat, composed by a clergyman, were submitted to the meeting. The author hoped by their sale to raise the cost of a life-boat. They are published by Bossey, of Holles-street. The Rev. W. Jackson, of Heathfield; and the Rev. N. McGeehan, of Portsmouth, had also been recently delivering lectures on the life-boat and her work. The committee expressed their deep regret at the lamented death of Admiral Sir Charles Sullivan, Bart., who for nearly forty years had been a constant annual subscriber of £5 to the Life-boat Institution. During that long period he had witnessed the institution, by its life-boats and its system of rewards, contributing, directly and indirectly, to the saving of nearly 13,000 shipwrecked persons on our coasts. Payments, amounting to nearly £2,000, having been made on various life-boat establishments, the proceedings terminated.

CHARGE OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—The Bishop of London delivered his charge to the clergy of his diocese, in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Tuesday. His Lordship spoke for two hours and three-quarters, and adverted to three main difficulties which the Church in the present day had to contend with—the difficulties which spring from the spirit of unrestrained inquiry, the difficulties which arise from the existence of sects, and the difficulties which arise from the rapid increase of population, with which the extension of the Church machinery could hardly keep pace. On the subject of the free criticism of the present day his Lordship said no true son of the Church would lightly resort to legal prosecutions in restraint of free thought; and as to the obligations imposed on clergymen, he was rather for relaxing than for tightening them, as he believed that to treat men with a generous confidence was not only the most Christian, but in the end the safest course. As to church rates, the Bishop expressed his opinion that there was much less bitterness on the subject now than formerly, and he hoped the time was not far distant when the whole question would be satisfactorily settled.

#### NEW RAILWAY SCHEMES.

A GREAT number of railway bills will come before Parliament in the ensuing Session. We give a summary of the projects most interesting to Londoners:—

The Midland Railway Company propose to extend their Leicester and Hitchin line from Bedford to St. Albans, Elgware, Finchley, and London, terminating on the north side of Euston-road, and by a junction with the Metropolitan Railway.

It is proposed to make a branch railway from the Metropolitan Railway, near the Gower-street station, passing through Camden and Keatish towns, and terminating by a junction with the Tottenham and Hainstead Junction Railway at Hainstead, thus opening a communication from Farringham-street to Hainstead, Tottenham, and the Eastern Counties Railway.

There is a project for making a railway from King's-cross to Great Windmill-street, near the Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and from Leicester-square to Kennington, and by other companies' lines to Hammersmith, Isleworth, and Brentford. A railway in lieu of the authorised one is proposed to run from the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, on the south side of Earl-street, Blackfriars, to the Metropolitan Railway at West-street, Smithfield, having stations at Ludgate-hill and Farringham-street. The Metropolitan Company ask power to purchase land on each side of the authorised extension line from Smithfield to Finsbury-pavement, and to make working and other arrangements with the Midland Railway for the use of the Finsbury extension line and station, and for contributing towards its construction. The Great Eastern have given notice for extending their line from Shoreditch to Finsbury-circus, and to construct a railway station there.

A project has been started for making a railway from the London and Blackwall Railway to the South-Eastern and Brighton Railways, by means of a high-level bridge across the Thames from Tower-hill to Brompton. The bridge is also to be made available for ordinary passenger traffic, horses, and carriages. There is another project for forming a junction line between the Blackwall Railway and the South-Eastern and Brighton Railways, by passing through the Thames Tunnel. The Great Eastern propose to make a new railway from Edmonton to the North London Railway at Kingland, passing thence to Shoreditch and London-wall, near Finsbury-circus.

It is proposed to incorporate a company for making a railway from the North London Railway, near Dalston, to Silver-street, Edmonton, with branches from Stoke Newington to the Great Northern Railway, near Hornsey-wood House, and from Hackney to the Tottenham and Hainstead Junction Railway, near Hanger-lane.

The Brighton Company propose to make a new line from Battersea to the Crystal Palace, a railway from Camberwell to Hove-down, and railways from Peckham to Tooting, Mitcham, and Sutton, and from Dorking to Leatherhead.

The London, Chatham, and Dover Company propose to make branches to Streatham, Tooting, Mitcham, Epsom, and Sutton, from their Metropolitan Extension lines; and also to Peckham, Greenwich, and Woolwich, with branches to the Thames, and improved communications with the Victoria Station and the Crystal Palace.

It is proposed to make a new railway from the end of the Greenwich Railway to the Charlton station of the North Kent Railway, and from the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway near Dartford to Gravesend. To make a railway from the West London Extension to the Hammersmith and City Railway at Hammersmith.

The most important extension line from railways on the south side of the Thames is that from the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway at Pease and Beckenham to East Grinstead, Lewes, and Brighton. The line is intended to terminate at a point about two miles to the east of the present terminus at Brighton. This will give the public a second line of railway from London to Brighton by means of the London, Chatham, and Dover Metropolitan Extension lines. It is proposed to make a railway from the Great Western at West Drayton to Staines, and from Egham to Woking; also from Egham to Chertsey. A line from Hammersmith to Kew and Richmond is also projected.

GOLDEN GLEANINGS.—(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES).—Sir,—In your critique on "Golden Gleanings" last Saturday (p. 504) you do an injustice to a decent, respectable man by confounding Edwin Waugh, of Manchester, with Colonel Patrick Waugh, late of Braintree, Campton House, and the south of Spain, whom I take to be "better known than trusted." Edwin Waugh's name is probably local. He has written "Sketches of Lancashire Life and Localities" and "Over Sands to the Lakes," besides various songs in his own county dialect, which most likely are unintelligible in the south of England; and lately he has appeared as a newspaper correspondent, giving only too true and sad an account of the distress in the north. Secondly: I am certainly one of the "everybody" that believes Joseph Addison, and not Andrew Marvel, wrote "The spacious firmament," &c. Can you refer me to any proof against it? Thirdly: Lady Forester (born Matzahn) is widow of the last Lord Melbourne, formerly Lord Bessborough, and not of his brother, Lord Melbourne, the Prime Minister, who never married.—Your obedient servant, E. S. N., a Lancashire lass living in London.

A second glance at our notice will be sufficient to convince our correspondent that the confusion of the name of Waugh was neither seriously meant nor ignorantly made. It is evident that so rich a man as Colonel Waugh would disdain to write mere verse; he would never soar below the dignity of a schedule or a balance-sheet. The Addison question can be settled only by reference to early editions, not at hand at this moment. As for "Lady Forester," we are obliged for the information.

EARL RUSSELL AND THE BELLEGGENT RIGHTS QUESTION.—At the meeting of the council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Monday the following letter, which had been received by the secretary, in reference to the above subject was read:—"Sir,—I am directed by Earl Russell to reply to your letters of the 6th ult. respecting the destruction by the Confederate steamer *Alabama* of British property embarked in American vessels or burned by that steamer. Earl Russell desires me to state to you that British property on board a vessel belonging to one of the belligerents must be subject to all the risks and contingencies of war, so far as the capture of the vessel is concerned. The owners of any British property not contraband of war on board a Federal vessel captured and destroyed by a Confederate vessel of war may claim in a Confederate Prize Court compensation for the destruction of such property."

THE SULTAN'S TOOTHACHE.—The French proverb, *qui ra à la chose perd sa place*, has had a somewhat amusingly literal fulfilment during the week at Dolmabahatche. On Sunday the Sultan was afflicted by an attack of severe toothache, and a messenger was accordingly dispatched to summon M. Roux, his Majesty's dentist, for the treatment of the Imperial molar. The fashionable tooth-doctor, however, was not to be found; he had *gone to the chasses*; and, though mounted messengers beat him up for nearly three hours round all the "covers" from Balkly to far beyond Meslak, he was nowhere to be found. Chamberlains of high and low degree were at their wits' end, when the happy recollection struck somebody that there was another knight of the forces—unknown, indeed, to fame, but still possessing the art and mystery of tooth-drawing—in a garret opposite Galata-Serai. *Ajmal*! off went a mounted messenger for the man of science, and without time given him to make his neglected ablutions, or borrow an unrazed shirt, the bewildered operator whisked away to the palace. Urgent, however, as was the need of his services, it was found necessary to subject him to a process of toilet before he could be ushered into the suffering presence. This was done as rapidly as half a dozen valets could perform it, and in a few minutes the offending grinder was extracted—fortunately without damage to the Imperial jaw. The operation over, his Majesty questioned Mr. Z. as to his personal belongings, and finding that had luck and short commons had been his lot for years past, resolved at once to force fortune into better humour on his behalf. Without hypocritical curiosity as to diplomas or other professional vouchers, he at once named him special dentist to himself, with a salary of 1600 piasters a month, an immediate *oustan* of fifty lias, and an excellent house at Ortakoi.

THE UNDERGROUND LINE.—The Washington correspondence of a New York paper states that in the last ten days of October not less than ten persons were known to have arrived in Washington from Richmond, engaged in smuggling goods into the Southern States. "The facility and extent of this contraband trade (says the correspondent) is really surprising. Those who profess to know estimate that not less than 500,000 dollars worth of goods have been smuggled across the Lower Potomac since the 1st of September, and it is known that the business is still carried on on a larger scale than ever. These adventurous parties gather up all the Federal currency around Richmond at a slight premium, and with it purchase their goods on this side the lines; in some instances they buy with Confederate notes both here and in Baltimore. There are now several hundred persons engaged in running the blockade in this quarter, and, though some are almost daily caught, many succeed in carrying immense stocks of goods to Richmond. How they manage it is a secret, but it is well known that the underground route is somewhere on the Lower Potomac. The articles now most needed in Dixie, and commanding the best prices, are boots, shoes, clothing, tea, coffee, sugar, salt, and medicines, and every contraband cargo consists of these exclusively. The trade in medicines has been more extensive than any, owing to the facility of transporting them in small bulk. Large quantities of quinine have lately found a market in Richmond, transported either in small quantities on the persons of those passing the line, every traveller carrying more or less. The article was once worth its weight in gold, but owing to the quantity lately smuggled through it has fallen to six dollars an ounce.

MANSLAUGHTER.—An inquest took place late on Monday night on the body of a young workman, named Niden, who was wounded in the back by one of his shopmates throwing a chisel at him. It appeared some rough play was going on among the men, who were throwing pieces of wood at each other, and one of them, named Cairns, threw the chisel, which proved fatal, after nearly a lapse of four months. The police, though applied to by deceased's brother, refused to take cognizance of the affair. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Cairns, and censured the police for their apathy.

RUSSIAN LAW REFORM.—The Czar Alexander II. has become the greatest revolutionist of the age. His latest ukase inaugurates a system of reform equal almost in importance to the emancipation of the serfs, and pregnant with consequences for the whole of the seventy millions of the immense empire.



will soon rectify impaired digestion, and take away all its vexatious symptoms.



